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THE OLD YEAR.

JANUARY 1ST, 18—.

There: you may add it to the sum of years;
Number it with the past—it is no more
A living presence here! Yet strange, indeed,
To think it other than it was before;
Or merely to our haunting hopes and fears
A space shut out forever!

But we lived
Not it but its—all that it held of time,
The lost or stolen, the plucked and scattered flowers,
The unreturning, never-to-be-found,
But ne'er-to-be-forgotten *things that were.*

And though our cup was oftener dashed with tears,
Than with the mantling smiles of Fortune crowned,
Still with some memories we linger there,
And long will linger, and return to linger
With a fond longingness—without resource
Save there. We cannot turn another way,
When thought's reverted current sweeps with force
Toward the past:

And though by night or day,
We oft, as now, pause as the index-finger
Upon the dial, moving on and on,
Into the hours of coming time, arrests
The eye—yet, in of time that's come and gone
We often at think; *that time* most interests
The heart, and love is *almost* all its own:—
For Love, like Memory, ever loves the known
And proved—delighting in the past to roam
Back through youth's glowing years to childhood's happy home,
Leaving to curious Hope the unknown years to come.

Hath not the last too much of ours to let
It pass away forever, and unmoved
Look the the while—then turn away without regret
To live—as living goes? Oh, no; not yet.
We cannot spare it yet. We have lived, and loved,
And been loved in it—and we then forget
What of our very selves hath been a part
In substance, thought, and feeling? No, the heart
Treasures life's jewels in its cabinet.

O, fleeting Time! this midnight hour doth bound
Another year—another of those years
Of change and sameness—of this going round,
And round, with this poor world by day and night,
Only from light to dark, from dark to light,
In measured—and hence ever-dissipating—
Out of the sum of visible things; or, rather,
Shadows—for they are not of substance.
We see, but forms of things—appearances—
Ay'n shadows!)

This very hour its own deception brought,
Or year from year divided—and we spoke
As if a palpable fact were in our thought,
Not a mere trick of art, which only sought
To cheat the unthinking fancy. Hammer-stroke
Well may the bell-tongue in the steeple awake
Some dull Unaleon, whereby it broke
The continuity of (at most) a dream!
But hath it ever been on living soul
That anything in heaven, or earth, or hell,
Divided unto here the rushing stream
Of the ages as the worlds—or ever broke
The continuity and oneness of Time?
Whose whinged feet, unresting ay where,
Indifferently and indecisedly pass over
The threshold of the years—and hence there
Breaking the silence of his course sublime.

Silence—of apathy!—unconsciousness!—
Could soul, intelligence, or feeling dare
All fellowship, emotion—as if death
Had fixed the eye, and snatched away the breath
Of nature: else, what meaning?

Lo, the night's
Silent immensities appear to give
No sign through all the depths and heights
Of heaven and space.

But why inquisitive.
As if to find co-watchers? Doubtless some
There be on earth, and, mid-way, on distant lights
In the watch towers of the sky, what myriads come
Of angels to behold the marvellous fields
Which God hath sown with worlds. And angels bow
In wondering adoration, even now,
Amid the all-presence of the Infinite God,—
Bow low, and more adore, because with powers
Too high for him for transcendent wisdom—

To-day is life's—is ours—to will and act,
But leave to morrow's light to read the fact:
As now we turn to yesterday's dim page
Its joses wischer against its gains.
Things past, encountered rightly, have met
And mingled now in memory;—thus remains
The substance of all being—of distinct
And separable, as sure—though linked
Together by affinite harmonies;
And thoughts, and deeds, and actions, that have been
Incongruous, lose their incongruities.
Time, as he passes, holds a prism between
The truth and us, and things are only seen
Under the colored rays; but when? Oh, most
Those colorings pass—and swiftly remote
Those parties are, and hastening to the light.
Then, lo, the truth!

A wise enthusiast.
Be thou, O reader! seize, and hold it fast,
That what is *proved* may guide thee to discern
The substance through the shadow, and the false
The real from the Apparent. So thy way
Clearer, and ever clearer, shall become
With every passing day, and month, and year.

J. M. MACKUM.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

Spring Styles---Mattinees and Men, or Men and Matinees---Valentine Parties---New Gloves---New Suits---Bonnets ---Society Items---The "Colleen Bawn" ---A Fashionable Outfit---Uniforms for Servants, etc., etc.

[From our Fashion Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, February, 1868.

With a snow storm literally *raining* down upon us about twice in every twenty-four hours, it is rather difficult to write sweetly and amiably about new spring styles; the delicate lilacs, the *charming greens,* and the lovely violets (not the flowers, but the shades of that color), which are popularly supposed to be appropriated to that sentimental myth, and poetic humbug, "gentle" spring. By a singular provision of human nature, however, people are always ready to be deluded; they have had the same experience with spring—our spring at any rate —over and over and over again, yet the first glimmer of sunshine, the first breath of a warm deceptive south wind, will induce them to confide in its promises, lay aside their winter garments and hug colds, and consumption, in the guise of a "pretty" new spring suit.

These suits, by the way, are becoming a sign as well as a means of grace. There is similarity among them without uniformity, neatness without primness, cleanliness without cost, and economy without apparent poverty.

The cut and the fit are the important points about a suit; for the rest, the material requires only to be of a quality that will stand exposure, and the less trimming there is the better.

Very neat and very desirable suits are made of serge, winsey, or water-proof cloth, trimmed with cross-cut bands of silk or silk stitched on, and bronzed buttons. Plain gored skirts, cut the proper walking length and trimmed to simulate an upper skirt, short sack or paletot trimmed to match is the proper style for these simple and useful dresses. Fancy designs, such as open sleeves, *Marie Antoinette fichus* and the like, should be reserved for more showy materials. Suits are doing for the cloak stores what the small bonnets have done for the milliners—almost closed them up. Their occupation is gone. A *sac* or *paletot en suite* is considered as *sufficient* for out-door wear as a cloak that cost fifty to a hundred dollars—a sum that will buy two ordinary street suits, and one entire extraordinary one, much handsomer than the cloak and any ordinary dress could be.

The most stylish new suits or costumes for spring wear are made of rich black or stone colored silk or speckled poplin, and consists of double skirt, fancy jacket with cape and hanging sleeves or *Marie Antoinette* scarf. The latter is very useful in black silk, as it can be worn afterwards with any dress.

For the underskirt the most fashionable trimming is three narrow ruffles across the suit is made in poplin, and then cross cut bands of silk are best, handsomely finished in the embroidery stitch. We do not advise satin folds for a suit, because they fray too quickly; but if satin is greatly preferred, use the double bonded satin, with a linen back; it is much cheaper, as well as more durable, and as handsome in appearance.

Hanging sleeves for out-door wear are cut shorter than those attached to trained dresses, and instead of being square at the bottom, are rounded away almost to a point. Close coat sleeves must always be worn beneath them. Silver and very fancy spring sacks are made of soft light colored cloth, almost white, with *revers* turned back from the throat, and faced with black, blue or purple velvet; the lower end is finished in points bound with velvet, and stitched on to the straight edge of the sack. The points and the *revers* suggests a good method of freshening the old light cloth sack for spring wear at very little trouble or expense.

Velveteen is getting rather common, from three dollars per yard it has been reduced to $1 25, but there are still very stylish costumes made of it, the prettiest of which are trimmed with chenille fringe of the same shade or color, and fine gilt buttons. The underskirt is plain, the upper skirt, jacket or scarf edged with fringe, and the side straps for looping up the upper dress, front of dress or jacket ornamented with flat gilt buttons; upon brown or blue the effect is very good.

For young ladies there is the promise of the "Colleen Bawn" or one of the prettiest out door garments ever invented, which can be worn a single or double cape or talma gathered in the center and ornamented with a rosette. It also completes a charming suit for a little girl. The redingote, literally *great coat*, is still worn but is so cumbrous a garment that it never can hardly fail to become a universal favorite. A redingote may be made of silk or velveteen and requires only a band of the same material upon any old skirt; to complete this suit there should be the front and a side sash to be at the back are the only trimmings required. For ladies in warm latitudes, the proper costume for the present season, is a high dress of plain exceptions at the back where it is gathered a *MarieAntoinette* fichu or scarf, crossed in front and tied in a wide bow or knotted at the back, the rounded ends descending upon the skirt.

MATINEES AND MUSICALS.

The opera matinees and matinees of any kind are now so fashionable as to afford opportunities for seeing variety of costume. The very newest styles in street dresses make their appearance here, and the most coquettish of bonnets, full dress or evening dress with bonnets being ready for evening wear.

Excepting at the opera, very few ladies are now seen in the evening at any place of public amusement. Certainly ten men can be counted for every one woman, and undoubtedly this is the reason why the matinees where ladies can go alone are so well patronized.

At the matinees, of course, men are in the minority and ladies consider themselves privileged. The least attractive of them are crowded, and unfortunate male persons who get themselves mixed up with the throng are hustled about without much regard for their corns, or tight patent leather boots.

Once well seated inside the building ladies at a matinee are their amiable selves again. An enterprising gentleman distributes gratuitously dainty programmes, exquisitely perfumed, and the odor blends with the delicious fragrance of the spring violets carried around in bunches upon trays by the flower girls, and with the flavors of all known caramels which are indispensible to nibble at during the performance.

Grouped about us at a recent matinee were sixty young ladies, fresh as rosebuds, all beautifully dressed and wearing the tiniest of *fanchon* bonnets. One of these was made of blue velvet and trimmed with a border of speckled peasant feathers. A rosette formed of feathers on one side, and gold and steel *bandeau*. Another was a little puffed bonnet of black lace, divided with bands of gold and steel ornamented with a red cammelia set in green leaves frosted with silver. A third was of green velvet covered with a real lace *coiffure*, across the centre of which was laid a band composed of small bright green feather's tips. The effect of the *coiffure* crossed in front over green satin strings.

A fourth was of scarlet velvet embroidered with fine cut jet, and ornamented at the back with a small black "mantilla" which crossed upon the breast and was fastened with a scarlet rose. What is called a "baby" bonnet was composed of blue velvet and blue tulle frosted with silver; the latter formed a full soft crown, ornamented with a bow and satin *bandeau*, in front was encircled with a spray of small flowers made in cuf steel and which glittered like diamonds; blue satin strings.

There is no increase in the size of the new spring bonnets as far as we have yet seen. The *Fanchon* is the favorite shape, and satin and steel upon speckled silk, chip and straw the favorite trimmings and materials. It is too early, however, to say anything positive in regard to spring bonnets.

Musical receptions, or "musicals," as they are familiarly called, are this season very ceremonious affairs, and require an elaborate evening toilette. No more washed muslins or second season's silks, but fresh failles, with trains two yards long and waist trimmed with point lace, or if lighter materials are preferred, white organdie puffed and frilled over pink, blue or violet silk, and wide crepes sashes involving the cost of an ordinary dress.

The constantly increasing expenditure in dress is a subject of universal remark; there are so cosy "teas," or parties, or balls one at which dress is not required, and if we go on at this rate we shall soon have to sleep in puffs and gold powder, and wear white kid gloves at the breakfast table.

How young ladies manage who go to a ball or party, a dinner or a reception every evening is past comprehension, particularly as white shoes as well as white gloves are indispensable, dresses enough to fill a trunk can be worn more than twice in a season, and a carriage supplied when an escort has been *invited*. We have heard of some young ladies whose bills for carriage hire run up to seventy-five dollars per month—a heavy item to add to their dry goods and millinery bills. No wonder *pater-familias* wishes them married, or at least engaged. It must not be supposed, however, that extravagance is confined to ladies, their expenses are in a measure forced upon them. Every year the requirements of society become greater, and the preparations for the occasion of social festivities have increased. Germans were instituted a few years ago to provide dancing and amusement without the fatigue, late hours and expense of balls, yet every meeting of the fashionable socialbies is now to all intents and purposes a ball, with the addition of the usual items of dress, carriage, boquet and the like.

A recent meeting of a *Le Cotorie Blanche* in Philadelphia the room was covered with white satin paper marked off in red most at a cost of three hundred dollars. For the decorations hundreds of singing birds were provided, and groups of beautiful flowers arranged between every light. Bills of fare were printed on white satin arranged in the form of a book with silver edges and enameled with groupings of white and red roses and lilies of the valley upon the corners.

The "Reception," which is now the feature of very fashionable gatherings, has introduced many items of expense in the form of wreaths, caskets, *bon-bons* and fancy articles generally, which are not unfrequently a source of anguish those who provide them. Abroad such trifles can be procured for a mere nothing, but here each one, if it is pretty and above all *Parisian*, costs from fifty cents to five dollars.

A FASHIONABLE BRIDAL OUTFIT.

In a recent London paper we find items of a cheap *trousseau* and the prices in London and the prices in New York. We give now the list for a fashionable outfit of average cost, the price in every instance being placed below the highest, but above the lowest estimate obtained at a noted ladies' furnishing establishment:

12 linen chemises embroidered and trimmed with lace	$ 45	$370 00
12 cotton chemises embroidered and ruffled	15	180 00
12 pairs linen drawers richly trimmed	20	240 00
12 pairs cotton drawers richly embroidered	5	60 00
6 night dresses embroidered or braided and edged with lace ruffling	25	150 00
6 nainsook bodice and trimmed with wide lace	50	100 00
6 muslin skirts embroidered	25	150 00
6 muslin skirts tucked and ruffled	10	60 00
6 fine ornamented with ruffling and insertion	5	450 00
6 short under skirts ruffled	10	60 00
6 flannel skirts	25	150 00
6 flannel skirts embroidered	25	150 00
6 morning dresses	25	150 00
6 muslin skirts and trimmed with lace	10	60 00
6 corset covers		25 00
6 short muslin dresses		10 00
6 pairs linen cuffs		10 00
6 waists in Nainsook, cross-barred and linen, tucked and trimmed with lace	50	350 00
Flannel morning robe	30 00	30 00
Camebric morning dress	30 00	30 00
2 dozen nainsook with puffings, lace, &c	25 00	250 00
1 heap children		50 00
4 dozen of gloves in six shades of colors	2 25	84 00
4 dozen silk and lisle thread stockings	1 50	72 00
2 French corsets, scarlet	10 00	20 00
1 dozen linen cambric handkerchiefs		10 00
1 dozen unbleached cambric handkerchiefs		5 00
1 dozen unbleached cambric handkerchiefs, per monogram embroidered		25 00
6 fine cambric, trimmed with lace		125 00
12 lace handkerchiefs	50 &75	125 00
12 setts collars and cuffs	5 00	62 00
12 setts lace collars and cuffs	25 00	300 00
1 sett point appliqué		50 00
1 sett real point		500 00
1 real lace shawl		500 00
1 pearl lace fan, pearl inlaid handle		10 00
1 white silk "Watteau" fan, ivory handle		25 00
1 white wood fan, painted in flowers		10 00
1 point applique parasol		75 00
1 silk parasol, trimmed with real lace		50 00
1 beaded Parasol		10 00
1 pongee for country wear		5 00
1 black silk suit		150 00
2 bonnets, average $25 00		50 00
1 iron bed		15 00
1 waterproof cloak		50 00
1 boots, boots and slippers		50 00
Total		$4,831 50

This list is not near so full as that of an outfit now completing at a large and well known house. One of the items of the *trousseau* is a white dress trimmed with white satin and gold lace, at a cost of six hundred dollars. The cashmere shawl costs $2,500, $500 less than that of Miss Kate Chase when she became Mrs. Sprague, which was $3,000. Dresses, cloaks, shawls, (excepting one of lace), laces, diamonds, jewelry, and the like, we have omitted. Of course, to these there is no limit except the length of the purse. But it may be remarked *en passant*, that a suit of real lace, a few yards of lace, and rich lace flounces are as good investments as can be made by a bride expecting to go much into society. Lace is the apex of all trimmings, as it always imparts a distinguished appearance. However, novelty in this rare fabric is not necessary, the older it is the more valuable it becomes.

NEW GLOVES.

The new gloves for spring wear have made their appearance in the rarest and choicest shades of color, light Bismarck, wood, lilac and buff being the fashionable bases of several of these. There are no less than seventy different shades, the tints of which run so close that it is only by putting them together that experienced judges can detect the difference.

They are all long upon the wrist, and are embroidered in either black or white. Those that are embroidered in black are finished upon the edge of the wrist with a fine cut jet and the black kid stitched on. Those which are embroidered with white are finished in white kid. The back of the wrists are ornamented with gilt eyelet, laced with silk, and fastened or tied in bows, or more fashionably still with small gilt studs and tassels. For fastening, both studs and tassels are used.

Half a million dollars worth of gloves are sold at Stewart's during the spring in the retail department alone. Ladies send to it from all parts of the country. It is presided over by a glove artist named Wheeler, who invents his own designs and has them made in Paris to his own order. Nowhere else in the world can these gloves be bought, and so wonderful is the variety of coloring that the minutest shade in silk, satin, or velvet or *moire* can be matched with perfect and exquisite accuracy.

LINEN DRESSES.

Among the very prettiest and best of the new spring goods already on exhibition are beautiful linens in fine stripes and small diagonal checks. They are extremely delicate and cool for summer morning dresses, and very desirable besides. They are also very nice for children's suits. There are also English prints in small delicate patterns of Hoyle's manufacture, such as have not been seen here since 1861, selling for twenty-five cents per yard. During the war the few yards left over of this kind sold for seventy-five cents per yard.

JENNIE JUNE.

Vomiting Vesuvius.

The Naples correspondent of the London *Times* writes under date of the 8th instant: About the night of the 21st of January the roarings of the mountain were again heard most distinctly in Naples. Slight shocks of earthquake occurred on several successive nights, which were felt very sensibly in Naples, and the lava, which was more copious, unabated any longer to enter the subterranean channel which had hitherto narrowed, had to commence its course over the indurated bed. For some time it continued towards the night, as seen from Naples, and shortly after descended on the left, in the direction of the Observatory. As day after day passed on the instruments showed an increase of magnetic agitation; the lava flowed much more copiously until, on the night of the 28th of January the intensity and extent of the eruption were greater than they had been for some time. The whole of the upper part of the mountain, from the summit to the base of the cone, was covered with red hot lava, presenting a most stupendous spectacle. On the 5th of February there was an interval of comparative repose; on the next day there was a considerable increase. The cone began to mutter, and the activity of the stemograph indicated that yet greater quantities of lava were to be thrown up.

Between the 5th and 6th there were three shocks of earthquake, and a gentleman who ascended the cone half way up told me that the ground trembled beneath him. The spectacle increased in grandeur to the 5th and 7th instant. The thunders of the cone were strong—so strong, indeed, as to shake the windows of the Torre del Greco, while slight shocks of earthquake were registered by the stemograph, and so the state of the mountain continues at the present moment.

A STARTLING DISCOVERY.

A Story Of A Night.

As a rule, when the life's happiness of a young lady and gentleman in love hangs on the utterance of a word, the anxious couple would hardly be likely to plunge into a giddly waltz, with the idea of meeting their doom in the most judicious manner. But man is a creature of circumstances over which he has no control, and he would often come off very badly, but for th compensating faculty of adaptability which has been given him. If he cannot command the solitude of acypress grove or of a howling wilderness in which to bemoan at his ease the ills that flesh is heir to, he can, at a pinch, do it quite as effectively in the midst of an evening party. Thus it was that Mr. Theodore Spooner —possible Lord Chancellor, actual barrister-at-law unburthened with briefs—being unable to find or make an opportunity for holding passionate converse with the idol of his soul at the supper-table of her obdurate father, sought and found it in the gyrations of a waltz after supper.

"Dearest Matilda Rosa," he cried, with eager but somewhat disjointedly expressed anxiety, "in a few—short moments I—I shall be far—far from you."

"You are losing the time," answered the enslaver of his heart, a little sharply. "Do count your steps.

"I will. One, two, three. I was about——"

"That's better," she replied sweetly. "One two, three. Go on," she added encouragingly.

"I can—one, two, three—no longer endure——"

"You are completely out of step again, and trod on my toes."

"Forgive me, dearest one. I'm—one, two three—in step now. Is there no hope of—one, two, three—moving your hard-hearted father to give life—one, two, three—consent?"

"That's right. One, two, three. Not the least hope. I'm in despair."

"My darling Matilda Rosa, this is terrible! Can nothing be done?"

"Hold me a little tighter. Nothing. You might as well attempt to—go on counting—move a mountain as pa, when he has—one, two, three—made up his mind."

"May I—one, two, three—speak to him?"

"No. Come closer to me. He'll only—keep time—snap your head off."

"Then, dearest and best, I don't see what is to be done."

"I can only say—change arms—I'll never marry any one but you."

"A million thanks for that assurance, my——"

"You are getting quite out of step again. Waltz into the next room or we shall be noticed."

"My own one! I tread—one, two, three—on air."

The happy—unhappy—pair wound themselves out of the hall, into the front drawing-room, for the politic reason given, and a cynical observer might have remarked that the aerial stepping of the elated Spooner did not prevent him from treading once more on the toes of his charmer and getting sharply rebuked for his clumsiness.

Matilda Rosa's father had made a handsome fortune, as it was understood, by dealings in hardware; but however it might have been made, he was determined to spend it in a handsomely. A necessary of handsome living is a butler; therefore old Chiklethorne naturally engaged a butler. That the indispensable man's name was Larkworthy was, of course a corollary.

"Larkworthy," said Mr. Chicklethorpe, entering the room at the moment when his daughter and her lover were twirling out of it, "are you quite sure the pigeon pie is ready?"

"I've lived in some of the best families, sir," answered the butler, "and I never knew an instance of the master of the house eating anything at supper. Always made up to the drawing-room with the last party that leaves the table, then slips down again and picks a bit quietly with the butler."

"But suppose he were to find nothing left to eat!" inquired Chicklethorpe.

"Couldn't happen, sir—at least, in any house where a butler was kept who had ever lived in good families, where the masters knew how to appreciate their butlers' arrangements for their comfort."

"What's the time, Larkworthy?"

"Half-past four, sir, A. M."

"Bless me! Did they keep such late hours in any of the other families you have lived in?"

"Never, without considering it in the butler's wages."

"Your watch must be a few hours too fast, Larkworthy; it's impossible you could be so early without it's being actually late."

"One of the first duties of a butler, sir, is to be wide awake at all hours."

"Touching!" cried Chicklethorpe. "If ever I write a History of the British Butler, I'll come to you, Larkworthy, for the sentimental passage."

"I could supply you, sir, with some excellent ideas on the subjects of wage."

"I'll bear you in mind. But order is Nature's first law. We'll defer the construction of a 'History of the British Butler.' In the best of families in which you have lived, Larkworthy, where did the master of the house place himself while the guests were taking their departure?"

"Always at the head of the stairs, sir—well out of sight of the hat and cloak room," replied the butler, with a supercilious air.

"No instance of any of the masters of any of those houses being swept over the banisters ever happened within your personal experience, did it, Larkworthy?"

"Certainly not, when the master had taken the precaution to sup in company with his butler."

"Place me, Larkworthy, where you think I shall do you most credit," replied Chicklethorp.

No catastrophe of the kind suggested marred the evening diversion of Mr. Chicklethorpe's departing guests; and, when the last of these had retired, he returned to the room in which supper had been laid, leaving Mr. Spooner with the heiress to his handsome fortune, was at the moment removing her gloves, as if she were going off duty.

"Well, Matty, how have you enjoyed the evening?"

It's been delightful; and you, dearest pa?"

"I've supped capitally."

"Why, pa, you didn't get a single mouthful."

"You are quite right my precious, I ate a great many. What's become of your mamma?"

"She went to bed, the moment she saw the Misses Soprano sit down to their second volume of duets."

"I hope you did not fail to observe and admire the ripeness of judgment exhibited by your mamma. Have you danced with any body?"

"Yes, papa."

"With any gentleman in particular?"

"Yes papa; in particular with every one who could dance."

"Was one your idea of them in general?"

"That there wasn't a good-looking man amongst them."

"Exactly. You didn't find one a bit uglier than another? You find no difficulty in choosing a husband from amongst them, then?"

"None at all, pa."

"By which I understand you to signify that you have already made your choice?"

"Long ago, papa."

"Your decision of character is complimentary to your parentage. Who's the selected?"

"Mr. Theodore Spooner, pa, barrister, One Hundred and Forty, Fig Tree Court, Inner Temple, third floor back, overlooking the gardens where they grow the wonderful chrysanthemums; he's such dear?"

"Rash! a halfpenny, and not likely to get one."

"But he loves me, pa, to distraction."

"Bless you, my only child; intelligence is marked in every lineament of your expressive features. Kiss me."

"Darling papa! You consent, then?"

"I do—to your going to bed at once."

"But what of Theodore?"

"Precisely."

"But, pa, you don't decide."

"I beg your pard on, my sweet. I decide that he shan't have you."

"Oh," cried Matilda Rosa, with a peculiarly gay intonation of voice. "Good night, then, dear papa."

Having said which, tripped away, humming a lively air.

"Every bit her father's own child," said Chicklethorpe to himself, as he followed her with his eyes. "She'll do nothing to break her parent's rest," he added checking a strong inclination to yawn, on turning and finding the worthy Spooner still on his legs, as if it were the beginning instead of the end of the night—I mean evening—Larkworthy."

"I'm happy and prond, sir," replied Larkworthy.

"Of what?"

"I hope you will permit me to say, sir—now, that we are quite alone—during the twenty years I have had the honor to serve in some of the best families, I never saw an evening party better done."

"Showed what a retired hardwareman can do, when he likes to do it?" asked his master.

"And supplies himself with servants to whom he is not niggardly is respect of wages."

"Were there many carriages before the house at any one time, Larkworthy?"

"With pride I can report to you sir, that only one person went away in a cab."

"Mr. Spooner?"

"No, sir, he went on foot."

"Very good. Then, now put out the lights, and get to bed."

"I beg pardon, sir, but I have lived in some of the best families, and I never knew the lights to be put out before all the guests were done."

"Well, I'm not surprised at that. But all the guests are gone from here."

"Excuse me, sir, but there's still some one remaining."

"Who is it?"

"I don't know, sir. But I have secured his hat."

"After securing his hat, did you happen to think of looking about for him?"

"As was my onerous duty, sir—in every room in the house, with exceptions of course. You don't look quite so well as you did, sir."

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"What in the name of anything are you doing there?" cried her astonished father.

"Groaning, pa," she replied.

"Ask her what for, sir," whispered Larkworthy.

"Thank you for the suggestion, Larkworthy, I will. What are you groaning for, Matilda Rosa?"

"Because I'm wounded, pa."

"Wounded! Good gracious! Whereabouts?"

"In my affections, pa."

"I'm glad your injury is not of a kind to need stitching, my dear," replied her parent, much relived by the explanation.

"Miss Matilda Rosa may be able to tell you something about the hat, sir, perhaps," suggested Larkworthy.

"Listen to me, my dear: Larkworthy has found a hat, in which was enclosed this mysterious note. Read it—you have received an excellent education."

The note was passed with her papa and Larkworthy into the back drawing-room, where there was a better light, and read the fatal missive. As soon as she had made out its terrifying sentence she uttered a loud cry, and threw herself heavily into her father's arms.

"My dear child," cried Chicklethorpe, "I wouldn't for the world let you fall; but——She's in a faint, Larkworthy, compose yourself and walk to the nearest sofa, if you think you shall require any further support."

"Where am I?" she inquired, vaguely.

"In your fond and indulgent father's house."

"Back drawing-room, Miss," added Larkworthy reassuringly.

"I remember," she cried tragically. "Papa you've driven me to the point of your only daughter's dissolution. Let me go."

"I will my child—to bed," replied Chicklethorpe.

"No," she cried. "to share the fate of him to whom this dear hat belonged." As she spoke she seized the fatal hat from Larkworthy and covered it with kisses. "Of him who preferred to die if he were not permitted to lead me to the altar. To whom I gave the hat as a token of love, to the marked derangement of its glossy nap.

"Beg pardon, sir," said Larkworthy, "but you were so good as to give me the hat."

"I will give you mine instead, when I have a new one. Matilda Rosa, you must not refuse to my only child this last sad consolation. One question only, my precious, are you sure you recognize this hat and this writing?"

"Both, pa."

"He was in the habit of writing to you, then?"

"Very often, pa: and he not only used to write to me, but I used to see him whenever he came to see you. At such times he would stand holding this sad memento thus gracefully by his side, and while he talked with you he gazed at me in expressive silence. Whenever he found me alone, he would drag his hat, thus, to the other side of the room, and cast himself with transport at my feet."

"Larkworthy, retire."

"Yes sir," said Larkworthy, not moving a muscle.

"Don't interrupt the flow of my narrative, pa. And then he would tell me that he had a heart——"

"Oh," suddenly cried Larkworthy, "this is too affecting."

"Don't give way to your feeling, Larkworthy," said Chicklethorpe. "Take example by my——"

"But you are crying too, sir. Ah, I always thought you had a tender heart, sir, and that I might rely upon it when the time came for reconsidering the question I was mentioning."

The last words were drowned in the sudden peal of one of the house-bells.

"That bell," exclaimed Matilda Rosa "Pa, I feel I'm going."

"No, you don't, you could only wait until we have ascertained the cause of the ringing," Larkworthy, go an ascertain."

Larkworthy hastened down the stairs, and hastily returned in company with a policeman.

"A, good evening, policeman," cried Matilda Rosa, preparing to faint.

"My only comfort, make an effort to do without support—at least for a few moments."

"The young lady don't need to be under no alarm," said the policeman. "I have only come to inquire whether anybody here knows anything of a young party giving the name of Spooner?"

"He's dead," cried Matilda Rosa; "pa catch me."

"One moment, my, dear. I know such a person, my good man."

"So I am told, my good," said the policeman. "Do you know him to be respectable?"

"I believe perfectly respectable."

The policeman stepped on to the landing and returned, introducing Mr. Theodore Spooner without his hat, and looking very cold.

"He lives!" cried Matilda Rosa, "My poor Theodore—he lives; but oh, how frightfully cold he looks. Let me warm your hands in mine, dearest one."

"Exactly. You didn't find one a bit uglier than another? You find no difficulty in choosing a husband from amongst them, then?"

"None at all, pa."

"By which I understand you to signify that you have already made your choice?"

"Long ago, papa."

"Your decision of character is complimentary to your parentage. Who's the selected?"

"Mr. Theodore Spooner, pa, barrister, One Hundred and Forty, Fig Tree Court, Inner Temple, third floor back, overlooking the gardens where they grow the wonderful chrysanthemums; he's such dear?"

"Rash! a halfpenny, and not likely to get one."

"But he loves me, pa, to distraction."

"Bless you, my only child; intelligence is marked in every lineament of your expressive features. Kiss me."

"Darling papa! You consent, then?"

"I do—to your going to bed at once."

"But what of Theodore?"

"Precisely."

"But, pa, you don't decide."

"I beg your pard on, my sweet. I decide that he shan't have you."

"Oh," cried Matilda Rosa, with a peculiarly gay intonation of voice. "Good night, then, dear papa."

Having said which, tripped away, humming a lively air.

"Every bit her father's own child," said Chicklethorpe to himself, as he followed her with his eyes. "She'll do nothing to break her parent's rest," he added checking a strong inclination to yawn, on turning and finding the worthy Spooner still on his legs, as if it were the beginning instead of the end of the night—I mean evening—Larkworthy."

"I'm happy and prond, sir," replied Larkworthy.

"Of what?"

"I hope you will permit me to say, sir—now, that we are quite alone—during the twenty years I have had the honor to serve in some of the best families, I never saw an evening party better done."

"Showed what a retired hardwareman can do, when he likes to do it?" asked his master.

"And supplies himself with servants to whom he is not niggardly is respect of wages."

"Were there many carriages before the house at any one time, Larkworthy?"

"With pride I can report to you sir, that only one person went away in a cab."

"Mr. Spooner?"

"No, sir, he went on foot."

"Very good. Then, now put out the lights, and get to bed."

"I beg pardon, sir, but I have lived in some of the best families, and I never knew the lights to be put out before all the guests were done."

"Well, I'm not surprised at that. But all the guests are gone from here."

"Excuse me, sir, but there's still some one remaining."

"Who is it?"

"I don't know, sir. But I have secured his hat."

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1868.

THE WOMAN QUESTION

Our paper of Wednesday contained two short articles relating to female education. In one of them was chronicled the surprising discovery recently made in England, that girls are superior to boys in aptitude for the mastery of mathematics—hitherto regarded as pre-eminently a masculine study. In the other article His Holiness, Pio Nono, in the exercise of his office as the dispenser of moral and religious light to Christendom, passed a very harsh judgment on certain reformers who have for some time been striving to raise the standard of female education in France. Perhaps, to the historical student, the contents of both paragraphs in their radical purport and significance, are about equally satisfactory and encouraging. We have no quarrel with the Holy Father nor are we conscious of any temptation to make him the subject of our faraway criticism. It is not censure, but the mere concession of desert, to say that in commending Bishop DUPANLOUP and in denouncing the educational reformers, the POPE is simply uttering the voice of precedent. The wisdom of ages speaks through him, and in refusing to be imposed upon by the fine phrases and lofty pretensions of the Bishop's opponents, the Pope is making manifest that he possesses somewhat at least of the practical sagacity befitting the head of a church at once infallible and unchangeable. While the simplest layman, with the requisite knowledge of the past, cannot fail to admire and applaud his Holiness's shrewdness in denouncing the higher education of women, a deeper insight into human nature is necessary to justify the exceedingly harsh terms employed in the letter. Many will wonder at and at first condemn the application of such phrases as "cynical daring," "corrupting education," "schemes of impiety," "the most extreme impudence," and others of the sort, to apparently well intentioned efforts to expand, cultivate and refine the minds of the mothers and daughters of France. A little reflection will, however, make all clear. The finer and more attractive in appearance an evil thing happens to be, the more urgent the need of giving it a bad name. This principle was understood and practiced centuries before there was a Pope at Rome—SOCRATES endeavored to teach his young fellow citizens to think, and his attempts seem to have been well adapted to their object. His enemies, however, charged him with "corrupting the youth," and with "introducing new demons" ("the strange and unheard of projects" of the Pope's letter) and he was thus rendered odious and the way prepared for his condemnation and death by hemlock. Several modern and protestant illustrations of this controversial method, will occur to every reader.

To the statement in yesterday's paper regarding the examination of girls in the Cambridge studies we are enabled to add the detail—that "they seldom make blunders in the essentials of a demonstration, while the boys make them in all parts of the process with equal facility." While some will regard the fact as the most satisfactory proof possible that girls are equal, if not superior to boys in intellectual power, there are others who will reject it as being inconclusive. They will recollect that Lord BACON, VOLTAIRE, DR. FRANKLIN and Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON have all concurred in the dogma that "mathematics is a study in which the meanest abilities may excel." No doubt in mathematics the transitions from truth to truth are very short, and under proper teaching a mind of a quite common order is capable of making respectable acquisitions in the study. A better test would be the application of mathematical invention. It is more interesting to know and more important in fact that in all the progressive countries of Christendom efforts are made to give girls essentially the same education which their brothers receive. This is the true, and indeed the only method of settling "the woman question," as it is sometimes called. Those who favor a change in the status of women sometimes speak in terms of discouragement, and every deep despondency about the difficulties to be encountered in the Reform. Those who desire, or contemplate a complete revolution in women's political and social position, may reasonably despair of the realization of their wishes. Their schemes are mere dreams which cannot become realities until the female nature shall have undergone a radical change. On the other hand those sober minded and judicious reformers who believe that woman's condition in the social organization admits of improvement, that some of her unquestionable rights are withheld, and that in some material respects she may be elevated, not only without injury, but with much advantage to society and the State—may find much to encourage them in the history of the last hundred years. In the course of that time in several great countries legislation has done much for the amelioration of her lot. Legislation in this direction has been the mere expression and conversion into fact of the general sentiment of enlightened men on the subject. This topic might be extensively illustrated. It would be easy to show that within a little more than a hundred years a marvelous and radical revolution has taken place in the style of speaking and writing about women, and consequently in the habit of thinking about them. To see this compare the poems—satires included—that appeared in England during the first fifty years of the eighteenth century with the same class of works produced in our own day. The result of such a comparison will be found wholly in favor of the present. POPE was the most popular poet of his age, and was a favorite in the highest society. Yet he could write, "Nothing so true as what you once let fall, most women have no character at all. Matter too soft a lasting mark to bear, and best distinguished by black, brown or fair." And again, "Woman and fool are too hard things to hit, for true no meaning puzzles more than wit." We could multiply extracts of this tenor to almost any extent. No poet could write in such a strain at the present day without incurring penalties of a very unpleasant description. The explanation of the change we suppose to be a real elevation in the character of that half of humanity. Civilization in its various agencies—especially education intellectual and social—by making her what she ought to be—has inspired the respect with which woman is regarded, and invested her with the influence she exerts. If the true end of education is to develope and strengthen all the faculties of the soul and body—no good reason can be given why girls should not receive the same elementary culture both of mind and body which is believed to be best for boys. And in the equal education of both sexes, we doubt not, will at last be found the satisfactory solution of most of the questions now agitated as to the hardship and injustice endured by women. Educate both sexes equally well and neither will be able long to oppress the other. Both will be able to take care of themselves.

SEVENTEEN negative votes will save Mr. JOHNSON. In the Senate the Democrats have eleven. If six Republican Senators make up their minds against impeachments the indictment will fall. Certain vague rumors are floating about which seem to give the friends of the President some hope; and in this connection the names of Senators FESSENDEN, TRUMBULL, ANTHONY, ROSS, SPRAGUE and FRELINGHUYSEN are frequently spoken and written, and in some quarters there is consideration, and in some quarters there is considerable speculation as to the motives which erable speculation as to the motives which will be apt to weigh with them; which, taken separately or as a whole, strongly remind one that even United States Senators are human and, generally act pretty much as the average of mankind.

—At a meeting of the Edinburg Royal Society, on the 3d, Professor Blackie said he was not worthy the name of man who would not stand his chance of being shot for the sake of science.

PERSONAL.

—Prince Iturbide is a handsome young man, and received his education at St. Barbe. He sleeps in the barracks with the soldiers of his squadron. The Pope has offered him the grade of Major, which he has refused. The Prince is at this moment the lion of the Eternal City; he goes, however, very little into society, and appears to be of a melancholy turn.

—An opera called and founded on "Hamlet," by Ambrose Thomas, is in rehearsal at the Grand Opera, Paris. A theatrical journal says that last week the scene in which *Ophelia* appears mad was gone through for the first time, and that it created such a profound impression on the musicians of the orchestra that they broke into applause.

—"You are made to be kind, generous and magnanimous," says Horace Mann. "If there's a boy in school who has a club-foot don't let him know that you ever saw it. If there is a boy in school with ragged clothes don't talk of rags in his presence. If there's a lame boy in school, assign him some place in the play which does not require much running. If there is a dull one, help him to get his lessons."

—King Louis II. of Bavaria, whose death is reported by cable, was a youthful monarch, not yet having completed his twenty-third year. Born August 25th, 1845, he ascended the throne March 10th, 1864, before he was nineteen. He was in a measure music-mad, caring more for Wagner's compositions "of the future" than for the internal concerns of his kingdom or the politics of Europe and the world at large. Wagner owes much to his patronage. Many of the works of the eccentric and innovating master, for which the public did not care enough to make it worth the while of any manager to produce them, were brought out in most liberal style at the King's expense. A care for "Tannhauser" and a love of "Lohengrin," were a passport to official position and court favor, while a Minister or a General could in no surer way invite disgrace than by preferring the music of the past and the present to the harmony of posterity. It is even said that a matrimonial alliance between Louis—who was among European rulers what Mrs. Stanton's Roscoe is among American Senators, the handsomest—and his cousin Sophia was annulled because the lovers could not agree about Wagner. The grandfather of the king is Lola Montez's Louis. He is still alive, and abdicated in consequence of the unpopularity of himself and his favorites. The new King, Otho, is twenty years old.

—Mrs. Sarah Randall, widow, who died in Windsor, Eng., on the 5th of February, aged seventy-seven, had been for forty years in the Royal household, attached to the service of George III., George IV., and William IV., and after that last monarch's death she was wardrobe woman to the Dowager Queen Adelaide. Mrs. Randall had so devotedly acted while in attendance on William IV. during his last illness, that the Fitzclarence family presented her with a piece of plate bearing a handsome inscription. Mrs. Randall also received marks of attention from members of the present Royal household, and Queen Victoria never lost an opportunity of noticing this old servant of her Royal predecessors.

—The Rev. Mr. Potter, of Boston, has accepted a call from Grace Church, New York. The Rev. Mr. Potter is a son of the late Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, and a grandson of the late President Nott, of Union College.

—The birth of a son to the Crown Princess of Prussia increases the number of the Queen's grandchildren to twelve—viz., Princess Royal five; Princes of Wales, three; Princess Alice of Hesse, three; Princess Helen, one.

—Lord Brougham has taken a turn for the better. According to an English paper, he has not enjoyed better health during the last eighteen months. He rises every morning punctually at eight o'clock, makes a hearty breakfast at nine, drives from eleven to one, and then has his lunch. He again takes carriage exercise from two to half-past five, and at six sits down to dinner, and rises with evident relish. At eight o'clock he retires to bed, and will sleep ten hours, or even more, uninterruptedly.

—When Mlle. Lucca made her debut at St. Petersburg as Marguerite, in Gounod's "Faust," the enthusiasm she created was so great that she was called before the curtain twenty-two times.

—Judge Holmes, of the Missouri Supreme Court, who wrote a book to prove that Shakspeare was a myth, has been invited to become a professor in the Harvard Law School.

—Hon. John B. French, formerly of Ohio, has been nominated as one of the candidates for Congress by the people of North Carolina. Originally an editor in Lake county, Ohio, he was elected in 1856 a member of the State Legislature. He afterward served some time in the employ of the Treasury Department in Washington, until made tax collector by Secretary Chase.

—The grand popular concerts sometimes given in Europe dwarf, by their colossal proportions, musical efforts on this continent. Hector Berlioz, the celebrated composer, whose name often appears on Philharmonic programmes, has recently conducted a series of concerts in Russia, of works of Beethoven and other masters, besides his own compositions. His concert at Moscow was attended by ten thousand persons, who crowded the immense school in that city. Berlioz had under his direction an immense force of the best musicians.

—General D. McLeod and wife celebrated their golden wedding, in Cleveland, a few days ago. The General was born in Fort Augustus, Scotland; entered the British army in 1805; was present at the burial of Sir John Moore at Corunna; was wounded at the battles of Chrysler's Farm and Lundy Lane, in Canada; served in Picton's Division at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, receiving two severe wounds; returned to Canada and taught a classical school at Prescott, one of his pupils being the late Preston King, of New York; took part in the Canadian rebellion of 1837, on the Liberal side, and led the party who captured and burned the Canadian steamer Sir Robert Peel, at Wells's Island.

STATE NEWS.

During the coming season the Pennsylvania Canal is to be enlarged between Columbia and Harrisburg.

The branch railroad from Steamboat Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, to West Chester, will be five miles long, the highest grade fifty-seven feet to the mile, and the cost will be $25,000 per mile.

David McConkey, one of the wealthiest men in Chester county, died at his residence in West Chester on Thursday last. The deceased was well known throughout the country, and highly respected. He was in his seventy-fifth year.

The city of Reading has entered her claim as the place for holding the State Fair next fall. Reading says her railroad facilities are great, her fair grounds everything desired and the race track unsurpassed in this State.

Four disguised men entered Horsenger's mill, near Reading, Pa., on Saturday morning at two o'clock, and after tying the miller, Charles Long, robbed him of $1,500. On the same morning Long's house was robbed of $9,000 in United States bonds and gold, it is supposed, by the same party. Neither Long's family, nor those in whom slept in the mill were disturbed by the robbers.

The trial of title to the tract of six hundred acres of coal land between Peter A. L. Quick, of Pike county, and the National Anthracite Coal Company, was had at Wilkesbarre last week, and resulted in a verdict to Mr. Quick. The amount at issue was near five hundred thousand dollars.

It is proposed, by several influential and wealthy gentlemen to erect a new rolling mill and nail factory at Birdsboro. Messrs. Davis, Hain and Potteiger have offered four acres of their land, gratis, to the projectors, at the intersection of the Birdsboro and Wilmington Railroad with the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. To erect works on. The estimated cost of the structure is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

THE carcasses of fifty sheep have been recently imported into this country, in a fresh and perfectly preserved condition, by the process of Prof. Gamgee, of the Albert Veterinary College, London. We are informed that this process consists in killing animals with carbonic-acid gas, bleeding and dressing them as usual, then placing their carcasses in hermetically closed vessels, out of which the air is pumped, and into which gases are admitted. Two of the sheep were brought over in boxes, so that the carcasses have been as easily transmitted as ordinary hams, and the other two shipped came in Prof. Sawyer's metal apparatus. One of the sheep, which had been packed for over four months, was fresh, though dry looking in the interior. The others do not differ in any respect from mutton which has been hanging for one or two in a butcher's shop. The one vital feature of this process is that the meat keeps fresh and sweat for months in the open air. It has no taste or smell different from the ordinary fresh meat, and to afford those interested in the question an opportunity of testing this matter for themselves, it is proposed to have a banquet in the course of a few days, at one of the leading hotels, New York, at which meat cured in this way will be served up.

The Thames tunnel which has proved an indifferent speculation since its opening in 1843, has now promise of a new life. Two railroads on opposite sides of the Thames are forming a junction by means of the tunnel, and will make gradual entrances a mile distant from either bank. Preparations for this change are now in progress. The original cost of the tunnel was over £400,000 sterling. It was sold a few years ago for one-half that amount, but the new stockholders have had no greater cause for felicitation than the former. The receipts have averaged but twenty-five pounds a week, which has been entirely consumed by expenses. Under the railway management the tunnel will probably become the scene of new life, and perhaps, at last, of profit.

A controversy has recently been going on among practical as well as scientific men as to the transparency of molten metals, and in reference to this question, the manager of certain steel works in England has stated that, in pouring out molten steel, the edge of the crucible can be distinctly seen through the flowing sheet of metal. The same testimony will probably be given by practical moulders in this country.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Important New Projects---Progress of Uncompleted Roads----Consolidations, Etc.

—A citizen of Somerset, Ohio, writes to the Sandusky *Register*, in relation to the Straitsville road, as follows: The railroad feeling is reviving in Perry county. The stock hitherto subscribed conditionally is being rapidly changed to unconditional. New stock is being subscribed, railroad ties are received in payment of stock, a general enthusiasm begins to pervade the rural districts, and everything speaks favorably for the road's success.

—It is proposed to build a branch road from Noblesville, at North Bend, Chester county, on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, to Quarryville, Eden township. The length of this railroad will be ten miles, and only $12,000 more is wanted to commence work upon the road. The iron manufacturers at Phœnixville get large quantities of iron ore from along the route of the proposed road; this ore is now obtained by a circuitous and tedious method, which the construction of the new road will at once obviate. A railroad is also necessary for the accommodation of the trade and travel of the highly populous district, between Quarryville and Nobleville.

—At a late meeting of the stockholders of the Dunkirk and Warren Railroad, the following officers were elected: President—Col. Curtis, Erie. Secretary and Treasurer—J. F. McPherson, Warren. Directors—J. Condit Smith, New York; Wm. M. Lester, Fredonia; S. M. Newton, Dunkirk; J. W. Enbody, Mauch Chunk; Isaac Alden, Warren; F. S. Philips, Corry; Col. Curtis, Erie. The construction of this road is fixed beyond contingency. All the stock required to build it is taken, the contracts have been let and the work has been commenced on the north end.

—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Central Railway was held in Baltimore on Friday. The report of the operations of the road for the past year shows the Company to be in an excellent financial condition, and its business, already prosperous, largely increasing. The gross receipts for the year were $3,690,868 16, and its net receipts were $1,215,158 71. The coal trade of the road amounted to 453,919 tons against 393,189 tons in the preceding year, showing an increase of 150,730 tons. The increase in the miscellaneous tonnage of the road was 147,641 tons. The Board of Directors were elected by the stockholders, and J. D. Cameron, Esq., was re-elected President.

—The project for building the new road connecting Akron, on the Atlantic and Great Western, with the Michigan Southern road, has been decided upon in good faith, and steps have been taken for pushing the work through with all possible expedition; it is not certain, however, that it will be found necessary for the Erie Company to guarantee the bonds of the road, an offer having been made to contract for the road without any such guarantee. There has been no new issue of stock upon the bonds of the Hudson, Hartford and Erie Company, as reported in some quarters; the Company having no authorization for any such issue. No has there been, thus far, any conversion of the bonds of the leased roads into the common stock of Erie, although the Company has the power to issue stock in exchange for such bonds, the holders consenting.

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The cause of fires are also indicated by the *Moniteur* as follows: Eleven per cent. from candles and lamps; ten per cent. from curtains; eight per cent. from gas; nearly eight per cent. from chimneys; four and a half per cent. from tobacco pipes; one and a half per cent. from children; one and a half per cent. from lucifer matches; one and a half per cent. from cigars; one and a half per cent. from stoves; one per cent. from apothecaries' laboratories; nineteen and a half per cent. from various other known causes, and thirty-three per cent. from unknown causes. With regard to these latter it is impossible to say whether they are accidental or not. The Insurance Companies of London pretend, right or wrong, that at least one-third of the fires are the result of incendiarism, and they even go so far as to suspect the Fire Brigade. In London there are also and the *Times* echoes the complaint, that the employees of the Brigade not only commit serious depredations and then set fire to the places where they have been committed in order to conceal their robberies, but even that there are organized bands of incendiaries who live by their criminal industry. This is not, however, the opinion of the Magistrates of London, who think that in the midst of every class of the metropolis—which, by the way, are now decreasing—are owing to imprudence and accident, and that it is self interest which induces the English assurance societies in numerous instances, to protest against the payment of claims.

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At Nelawaka, in Kansas, in digging a well pieces of charred timber were found at the depth of sixty feet. The Atchison *Patriot* says they were imbedded in a bed of earth formed of clay mixed with smooth sand and gravel. Between the surface of the earth and these deposits the workmen had to dig through beds of clay of the closest texture and hardest compaction, as well as layers of limestone.

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A REMINISCENCE OF THAD. STEVENS.

Early Life of the "Great Commoner."

Snugly nestled among the mountains of northern Vermont lies the good farming town of Peacham. Some yers since, the writer, while passing a few months in that hilly country, with the pastor of the village, called one day on an aged parishoner, who lived in a small red house in the outskirts of the town. It was during the war, and the wrinkled hands of the good woman were employed in knitting socks for the soldiers. Of course the conversation turned naturally upon the affairs of the country. While talking of the army, the President, and Congress, the name of Stevens was mentioned. Instantly the large, black eyes of our hostess brightened, and she said: "It was over there, on that farm, Thaddeus Stevens was born," and she pointed to a gray farm house, in sight, a mile or more across the hills.

"You knew him, then ?" I asked.

"Indeed I did, ma'am !" was the enthusiastic reply. "We used to sit on the same seat, in the old school house down in the hollow yonder."

It required little questioning to draw from the willing and garrulous old soul, the story of the early life of her former school mate.

"The family were poor," she said, "and Mrs. Stevens was one of those hard-working mothers who toil morning till night, week in and week out. She would have worked her fingers o the bone that her boy might get book learning. Thaddeus was a sickly boy, and very lame. Folks never supposed they'd be able to raise him. But they did! Why, I remember him as though I had seen him yesterday. He was still and quick like; different from the rest of boys—and sometimes they'd laugh at him, boy like, and mimic his limping walk. They didn't mean any harm, but Thaddeus was a sensitive little fellow, and it rankled. I've always thought perhaps that's the reason he has never been back to the old homestead."

"Are any of the family left here ?" I asked.

"No, not any near kin. The old folks died many years ago, of course; for I'm an old woman now," and she stopped to heave a sigh over the dead and buried years. "But, deary me ! how plain I can see that old school-house. Schah Jones, she was our teacher, and I remember she used to go round and tap us on the head with her thimble finger to make us sit still. 'Pears to me, to this day, that I can feel the dent of Schah Jones's thimble on my head. I wonder if Thaddeus Stevens ever remembers the old times. 'Tain't at all likely. He's had so many other things to think of. I've heard that he's got to be a great man amongst 'em there at Washington."

As I said, four years have passed since the story was told me, and some items of the account have escaped my memory. But I think I shall never lose the impression of that sad, stern boy, plodding wearily and halting over his recitation; it is not certain, however, that it will be found necessary for the Erie Company to guarantee the bonds of the road, an offer having been made to contract for the road without any such guarantee. There has been no new issue of stock upon the bonds of the Hudson, Hartford and Erie Company, as reported in some quarters; the Company having no authorization for any such issue. No has there been, thus far, any conversion of the bonds of the leased roads into the common stock of Erie, although the Company has the power to issue stock in exchange for such bonds, the holders consenting.

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XLth CONGRESS.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 28, 1868.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. McCreery, Senator elect from Kentucky, was sworn into office and took his seat.

A bill was passed requiring public notice to be given through the newspapers of all applications for extension of patents.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to incorporate the National Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

The bill directing certain money accruing from the sale of captured and abandoned property to be paid into the Treasury was passed, after some discussion. It appears from the debate there is a fund of about twenty-four millions now in the hands of the Treasurer of the United States from this source. The object of the bill is to transfer it to the Treasury, whence it can only be paid out on decision of the Court of Claims instead of as at present on the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. It was charged that the Secretary had already reimbursed rebels to the amount of one million dollars, and the object of the bill was to prevent him from continuing to do so.

The bill of the House to prevent the President from restoring to his rank and commission any officer dismissed by court martial, without sending the name to the Senate for confirmation, was taken up and discussed, but no action was taken. The principal case to be covered by it is that of Fitz John Porter.

The Senate to-day held an executive session of half an hour, during which no nomination was acted upon but that of Wiswell as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which was almost unanimously rejected.

The House spent the day on the civil appropriation bill, and confined its amendments to appropriations for this city and the territories.

Mr. Paine presented the petition of Charles H. Doerflinger and others, of Milwaukee, for an amendment of the Constitution abolishing the office of President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1868.

Rules of Impeachment Court.

The proceedings of Congress to-day were devoid of legislative interest, and were wholly given up to the impeachment programme. The Senate spent the entire day in discussing the few last rules for the government of the Senate sitting in a high court of impeachment. Four hours were spent in discussing the twentieth rule, which limits all debates on preliminary motions and questions to one hour. The motion to strike out and to increase the time to two hours was voted down. In the course of a speech, Mr. Dixon said it should be remembered that this would be the greatest trial in history, whereupon Mr. Howard and other impeachers seated near him, shouted, "not at all, not at all; not such a big trial as you think."

Mr. Dixon attempted to amend the twenty-first rule, so as to allow the defense to close the case, but he was not successful.

Mr. Sherman raised the point whether the Chief Justice, as President of the Court, would not have a vote in the verdict, but by general consent the discussion of this question was left for the court when in session.

The new Senator from Kentucky made his first speech in the Senate to-day. It was short and did not impress his associates very favorably as to McCleery's talent as a public speaker.

Adoption of Impeachment Articles.

The House met at ten o'clock this morning and sat until 7 P. M. There was an unusually large attendance of members, though the galleries were not half full during any portion of the day. The speeches for and against the articles of impeachment were limited to fifteen minutes each, and being substantially a repetition of the debate one week ago, were quite monotonous. At 4 P. M., the House acting under its rule expressly adopted for the occasion, proceeded to vote on the articles. Mr. Eldridge, on behalf of the Democrats, asked leave to file a protest against the action of the House, but under the rule referred to, it was not received nor even read for information.

On the first article the vote proved to be strictly a party one, 125 to 41, and it continued to be a party one to the end.

Butler's Article Defeated.

Mr. Butler's amendment in the shape of a new article charging the President with ridiculing Congress in his public speeches, was lost by two to one.

Election of Managers.

The articles having been agreed to, the House, by ballot, elected Messrs. Stevens, Butler, Boutwell, Bingham, Logan, Wilson of Iowa, and Williams of Pennsylvania, as managers on the part of the House to conduct the trial in the Senate. There was a good deal of dissatisfaction expressed by the friends of Stevens and Butler at the result of the ballot for managers. Bingham received the highest number of votes which entitled him to the lead in the prosecution. Stevens received the lowest. Butler had been working assiduously for the position, and so had Boutwell. The matter is not positively determined by the ballot, and the managers may meet and determine for themselves who shall take the lead. But it is claimed by Bingham's friends that the House has settled it. Mr. Bingham, at one time while the ballot was being taken, thought he would be defeated. The announcement of the result pacified and pleased him. The Democrats did not vote on the question at all.

Duration of the Trial.

There seems to be a determination among the impeachers in the Senate, to press the trial of the President to a very speedy close. This is manifest by the manner in which they curtail debate on the rules to govern the Court, and by the precedence which they give to all matters pertaining to impeachment in the business of the Senate. No idea of the probable length of the trial has yet been expressed in the Senate, except by Mr. Williams, of Oregon, who said in debate to-day that it could not be completed in two or three days, and would probably take not less than a week. Several have privately expressed the opinion that it would not take two weeks. Mr. Boutwell says the testimony can all be put in in a single day.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1868.

The proceedings on impeachment in Congress to-day may be summed up as follows: A large crowd was attracted to the Senate galleries in expectation of the formal presentation of articles of impeachment by the House managers. They were disappointed, however, as the presentation did not take place. The clerk of the House notified the President of the agreement on articles. A resolution was adopted instructing the Secretary of the Senate to inform the House that the Senate is ready to receive the managers, and with this exception no notice was taken of the impeachment in the Senate

The committee of managers of the House to conduct the impeachment, were in session over three hours to-day, and agreed to report two additional articles of impeachment. One is substantially the Butler article voted down yesterday. The second article is drawn by Bingham, charging the President with denouncing Congress as an "unconstitutional and illegal body hanging upon the verge of the Government," and as a "Rump Congress," and other opprobrious epithets, intended to bring Congress into disrespect and disgrace. Subsequently the articles were reported to the House and after brief debate were adopted by nearly a party vote. The Democrats made ineffectual attempts by points of order to prevent the consideration of the additional articles, but contented themselves finally by ridiculing them It is understood that other articles will be offered to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1868.

Mr. BINGHAM offered the following as an additional article, saying it had received the unanimous vote of the managers, and he moved the previous question on its adoption:

ARTICLE 2. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1868, at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, by a public speech, declare and adjirm in substance that the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States was not a Congress of the United States authorized by the Constitution to exercise legislative power under the same, but was a Congress of only a part of the States, thereby denying and intending to deny that the legislation of said Congress was valid or obligatory upon him, the said Andrew Johnson, except in so far as he saw fit to approve the same; and also thereby denying and intending to deny the power of the said Thirty-ninth Congress to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and in pursuance of said declaration the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, aforesaid, on the 21st day of February, 1868, at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully and in disregard of the requirements of the Constitution that he should take care that the laws be faithfully executed, attempt to prevent the execution of an act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2d, 1867, by unlawfully devising and contriving, attempting to devise and contr

Weekly Commercial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 4, 1868.

The variations in the condition of our local discount market of late have been so light as hardly to deserve a notice. We are unable to report any change in the rates for paper negotiated in the outside market. Money lenders can command high figures, and the necessities of many parties leave them no alternative but to accede. If the banks were less stringent in their choice of paper, much that is done outside could be accommodated in these institutions, and there is little doubt but in many cases it would prove as good as what they are carrying. Many of the regular banks could discount largely beyond the daily offerings of acceptable paper, but they choose that their money should lie comparatively idle rather than depart from a strict line of safety.

—Local stocks have become rather quiet, and it is with considerable difficulty that prices are maintained. Bank stocks, some or them, are lower than they were during February, and they are not in much demand except at reduced quotations.

—The investing demand for Governments to-day showed a good deal of improvement. For the past week or more the constant decline in prices had weakened the market, and the purchases were comparatively light. A good portion of the bonds held of late in this market stood the holders considerable above the present prices, but there is an encouraging prospect of the market soon recovering its wonted range of quotations. We present below the range of prices for the several days named:

	Feb. 26.	Feb. 27.	Feb. 28.	Mar. 2.	Mar. 3.	Mar. 4.
U. S. '81s	110⅝	110⅜	110¼	110⅜	111	111⅛
5-20's, 1862	110⅛	110	109⅞	110¼	110⅜	110⅜
5-20's, 1864	107⅛	107	106⅞	107	107⅛	107⅛
5-20's, 1865	108⅜	108⅜	108¼	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
5-20's (new)	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	106⅜	107
5-20's, '67	107⅛	107	106⅞	106⅞	107	107⅛
5-20's	106⅛	106⅛	105⅞	106	106⅛	106⅛
10-40's	104⅜	104¼	104⅛	104	104⅛	104⅜
Gold	141⅜	141¼	141⅜	140¾	141⅜	140⅜

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., bankers, report the following quotations for governments as received from Jay Cooke & Co:—U. S. 6s 1881, 111¾; U. S. 5-20s, '62, 110¾; do '64, 108; do '65, May and November, 108⅜; do '65, January and July, 107; U. S. 10-40s, 101¾; May, 1865, Compounds, 117¾; June 7-30s 106⅝; July 7-30s, 106⅜; Gold, 141; 5-20s, '67 107¼.

Messrs. James T. Brady & Co., bankers report the following rates for governments to-day:—Gold, 141; U. S. 6s, 1881, 111¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 110¾; do 1864, 108; do 1865, 108⅜; do 1867, 107⅛; do 1868, 107⅛; U. S. 10-40s, 101¾; U. S. 7-30s, 1865, and July, 1865, 107; do 1867, 107¼; June 7-30s, 106⅜; July 7-30s, 106⅜; May Compounds 1865, 117¾.

—There was a further advance established in many of the railways at the New York Stock Board to-day. The table below will enable the reader at a glance to see the improvements in the market:

	Feb. 26.	(28.)	(28.)	(Mh 2.)	(3.)	(4.)
Fort Wayne	95⅝	100½	100⅝	99½	100⅜	100⅝
Cleveland & Pittsb.	93¾	94	94	93	94⅜	93⅝
Erie	67¾	68¼	68¾	68⅝	70¼	71
New York Central	129½	128⅝	129¼	129	130	130⅛
Reading	92¾	93	93⅜	93	93⅝	93¾
Michigan Southern	90¾	90½	90⅝	90¾	91⅛	91⅜
North Western	64¾	65	65⅛	65	65⅜	65⅝
Do. preferred	72	72½	73⅜	73⅝	74⅝	74⅞
Rock Island	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾

—James W. Kennedy has succeeded S. S. Bryan, Esq., in the broker business, at the office lately occupied by him in the Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth street. Stocks, promissory notes, bonds, mortgages, &c., bought and sold. Loans negotiated at low rates on collaterals, such as sound dividend stocks, United States, municipal, State or railroad bonds. Being in direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards, when in session, he can execute orders for the purchase or sale of railroad stocks, Government securities, gold, &c., at the same rates and terms required by the brokers in that city.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 4, 1868. }

Our general market continues not only dull—but lifeless in nearly every branch of trade. During the past week prices have not undergone any material changes.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Choice command $4 50@$5 00 ₱ bbl., and prime $4 00@4 25.

BEANS—The market contains but few choice white beans, and they are held firmly at $4 50 ₱ bush.

BUTTER—The receipts of choice butter are very light, and some of our dealers are entirely sold out. Choice fresh readily command 47@48c ₱ lb., and we hear of some getting as high as 50c ₱ lb. for extra choice in tubs. There is considerable amount of old packed and inferior articles of butter selling at nominal prices.

EGGS—Sales noted of 15 bbls at 30c ₱ dozen, and several small lots at 31@32c ₱ dozen.

BACON, LARD, ETC—The market continues in and prices unchanged. We note sales of 17,000 ₱ lbs shoulders at 12c; 9,000 ₱ lbs sides at 14c; 6,000 ₱ lbs clear sides at 15½c; 25,000 ₱ lbs sugar cured hams at 17½c, and 20 tierces lard at 16c ₱ lb. Dried beef is quoted at 21c ₱ lb.

MESS PORK—Firm at $26 ₱ bbl.

LARD OIL—The market continues active and firm. We note sales of 45 bbls extra No. 1 at $1 28@1 30, and 15 bbls No. 2 at 98@$1 00 ₱ gallon.

CHEESE—We note sales of Goshen at 19c; Western Reserve at 18c; Ohio Factory at 15c and Limburger at 17@18c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUITS—Holders are firm at 10½@11c for peaches, halves; 8 to 8c for quarters, and 7@8c ₱ lb for apples, as to quality.

HOPS—Trade is dull, as the season is about over. We quote best Wisconsin at 65c; New York State at 60@65c, and Bavarian at 55c ₱ lb.

HAY—The receipts are not so liberal. We quote loose timothy hay from country wagons at $15 00@2 00 ₱ ton as to quality.

ONIONS—The market is nearly bare of onions, and olders are asking $4 00@4 25 ₱ bush.

POTATOES—Market quiet and unchanged at $3 00@3 50 ₱ bbl for peachblows.

SEED—Flaxseed is firm at $2 40. Clover seed is in moderate request at $8 00@8 25, and timothy seed is all at $2 00@3 00 ₱ bush.

GRAIN—There is very little movement in grain of any kind. The city millers are paying for red winter heat $2 40@2 45, and for white wheat $2 55@2 35 ₱ bushel. The receipts of wheat are very light, but there is no demand outside of the mills. Oats are in without change in price from our last, but a shade higher than they were at the close of last week, owing to the limited receipts. We quote from cars 1 00@86c, and from store at 86@70c ₱ bushel. There is nothing doing in corn, and we quote from cars at 91@90c, and from store ear at $1 00 @1 05 ₱ bushel. Rye from first hands is quoted at 1 50 ₱ bushel. Barley is in request at $2 00@2 10 ₱ bshel.

FLOUR—Prices are unchanged, and the market still and quiet. We quote choice winter wheat flour at $12 00@12 50; good spring brands at $10 00@11 25, to medium at $9 50@10 25 ₱ barrel. Buckwheat meals quoted at $4 25@4 50 ₱ hundred, and corn meal at $2 10 ₱ hundred.

Groceries.

Sugars easy. Coffee firmer. Mackerel higher and further advance may be looked for. No. 3's large ve very scarce East and West.

We quote:

COFFEE—Old Government Java, in bags, 37c; in mats, 36c; Laguayra, 26@27c; Rio, choice 27c; prime, c; good, 25c; roasting, 20@24c.

SUGAR—Porto Rico, 11@11½c; Cuba, 13@14½c; Sugar ouse, 11¾@12½c; Granulated, 18c; Powdered, c; Crushed, 18c; A Coffee, 17½c; B do, 16½c; extra , 16½c; C 16; New Orleans 14@15½c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 84@90c; Porto Rico, 70@ c; Cuba, 60@70c; Demerara, 80c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, common to finest, 90@$1 85; Imperial and Gunpowder, do, $1 25@2 00; Japan, 0@$1 25; Oolong, 90@$1 25.

RICE—Carolina, 11@12½c; Rangoon, 10½@11½c.

VINEGAR—Pure white wine vinegar, in original ckages, 25c; common 20@30c.

FISH—No. 1 Shore Mackerel, $19 50; No. 2 Shore, 5; No. 1 Bay do, $21; No. 2 Bay do, $17; No. 3 large s, $14 00; Lake Herring, $8 75; White Fish, 75. Codfish, 8@8½c ₱ lb.

SODA—English Bicarb 8c. American 8c.

SPICES—Pimento, 16c; Pepper, 38@ Cloves, 45c; nmegs, $1 60; Cassia, 80@85c.

SOAP—McKeon, Van Haagen & Co.'s Chemical ive, 10c; Babbett's, 11½c; Oakley's, 11½c.

LYE—Concentrated Lye, ₱ box, $4 50.

CANDLES—Proctor & Gamble's star candles, 23c for ll weight; Sound candles, ₱ lb, 19c.

INDIGO—Madras 90c@$1 50, Manilla 90c@$1 45.

SAL LEAD—12½c.

DROP SHOT—13c.

Cincinnati Provision Circular.

George W. Phillips, Jr., in his provision circular, rts that the market during the past week has been ctled, and prices of all articles have advanced ale, the orders from the South being large, owing irth the advance in gold, and a general bet- feeling of confidence in the ability of merchants, tors and planters to pay for what they order. The mand for Bacon has been large, and buyers not able to supply their wants, as the packers have n obliged to take it to come out of smoke up to late as April first, and about all that can be oked between this and that time has been sold. e market closes very firm for all articles and the idence of prices upward.

logs—The total packing of the season from No- ber first proves to be 386,481. There were about 00 hogs cut in October, most of the product of ch went into the lakes.

ess Pork has ruled rather firm most of the week. t the close was weaker, with more sellers than ers at $24 75, and in some cases, 25c less would be cepted. Country mess 25c lower.

ompo have changed but little, $18 00 being the ne price for fair, while extra will bring $1 00 ₱ rrel more, and inferior $1 00 to $2 00 less.

ard has further advanced, but closes easier at e for choice city kettled, and ½c less for country. me steam would sell at 15@15¼c, according to its ndition. Keg lard 16½c.

reases firm and in good demand at 10@13c for the ge of grades.

ulk Meats, owing to the large demand for Ba- , have been in good demand and large sales have n made, both to smokers and shippers, at ad- ced prices. I quote at the close, Shoulders, Rib s, Clear Rib and Clear Sides loose, 10c, 12c, 12¾c d 13¾c, with free buyers and generally held 9c ver. Sugar Hams 13½c packed. Sugar pickled ms held at 15c.

con is active, especially for Clear Rib sides, and 20 hhds have sold at 9½c, cash and 9¾c delivery. Eastern and Southern orders are in at 13@14½c. Clear held at 15c, with free buyers at 14½c. Rib in ther demand and at proportionally lower prices.

ulk Shoulders held at 10¾c, fair de- nd 10c less. Plain Hams are held at 13@13½c, and gar Cured 16@16½c, canvassed and packed.

ake Beef scarce at $22 00@22 ₱ bbl.

eef Hams in pickle, $30 00@$ 00. Smoked Beef ms, $37 00@38 00.

Large Lard Sales.

Probably the largest amount of lard ever sold in Pittsburgh in one day, to one party, was bought yesterday by Anshutz & Walker. They were two loads, amounting to 40,000 pounds. Yesterday they bought the quantity, being together over 80,000 by handle at 16@16½c. Hard.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

But few people have any conception of the magnitude of the oil trade of Pittsburgh. No business in the history of this city has been so rapid in its growth. Previous to 1863 it was but an inconsiderable business, with but little capital invested. Now more than twenty millions are invested in refineries and their appurtenances. In the 23d and 32d Collection Districts, and more immediately situated in and around the city of Pittsburgh, are fifty-eight refineries, of which number 38 are in the 23d District and 20 in the 23d District. The capacity of these works is estimated at 27,000 barrels per week, or 1,404,000 barrels per year—equal to a product of over 63,000,000 gallons per year —or within 3,000,000 gallons of the entire export of the past year.

From official sources we have compiled the following tables, from which a comparative view of the trade may be had in the several periods, given:

Months.	Bonded. Free.	Total.	1864. Bonded.	Free.	Total.	1865. Bonded.	Free.	Total.	1866. Bonded.	Free.	Total.	1867. Bonded.	Free.	Total.
January	469,672	469,672	1,138,923	1,138,923	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001
February	1,716,500	1,716,500	1,138,923	1,138,923	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001
March	1,716,500	1,716,500	1,138,923	1,138,923	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001
April	1,716,500	1,716,500	1,138,923	1,138,923	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001
May	1,716,500	1,716,500	1,138,923	1,138,923	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001
June	1,716,500	1,716,500	1,138,923	1,138,923	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001
July	1,716,500	1,716,500	1,138,923	1,138,923	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001
August	1,716,500	1,716,500	1,138,923	1,138,923	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001
September	1,716,500	1,716,500	1,138,923	1,138,923	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001
October	1,716,500	1,716,500	1,138,923	1,138,923	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001
November	1,716,500	1,716,500	1,138,923	1,138,923	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001
December	1,716,500	1,716,500	1,138,923	1,138,923	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001	1,980,001

Increase of 1867 over 1865, 1,716,500 gallons.
Increase of 1867 over 1866, 1,716,500 gallons.
Increase of 1867 over 1865, 1,716,500 gallons.
Increase of 1867 over 1864, 1,716,500 gallons.

NOTE.—We could not obtain the figures from January 1st to July 1st, 1864.

The Amount of Bonded and Free Oil in the Twenty-third District from July 1st, 1865, to January 1st, 1868, was as follows:

Months.	Bonded. Free.	Total.	1865. Bonded.	Free.	Total.	1866. Bonded.	Free.	Total.	1867. Bonded.	Free.	Total.
July	5,367,767	5,367,767	2,187,294	2,187,294	7,555,061	5,805,183	1,802,878	7,608,061	5,805,183	1,802,878	7,608,061
August	5,367,767	5,367,767	2,187,294	2,187,294	7,555,061	5,805,183	1,802,878	7,608,061	5,805,183	1,802,878	7,608,061
September	5,367,767	5,367,767	2,187,294	2,187,294	7,555,061	5,805,183	1,802,878	7,608,061	5,805,183	1,802,878	7,608,061
October	5,367,767	5,367,767	2,187,294	2,187,294	7,555,061	5,805,183	1,802,878	7,608,061	5,805,183	1,802,878	7,608,061
November	5,367,767	5,367,767	2,187,294	2,187,294	7,555,061	5,805,183	1,802,878	7,608,061	5,805,183	1,802,878	7,608,061
December	5,367,767	5,367,767	2,187,294	2,187,294	7,555,061	5,805,183	1,802,878	7,608,061	5,805,183	1,802,878	7,608,061

Increase of 1867 over 1865, 5,805,183 gallons.
Increase of 1867 over 1866, 5,805,183 gallons.
Increase of 1867 over 1865, 5,805,183 gallons.
Increase of 1867 over 1864, 5,805,183 gallons.

The total amount of bonded, manufactured in both districts for the past year, foots up 29,917,-413½ gallons, and that of free 916,521½ gallons, making a grand total of 24,832,592 gallons—equal to 591,252 barrels.

During the past year many of our refineries have remained idle, and others only ran a few months. Notwithstanding this, it will be seen that the amount of bonded and free in the 23d district increased in 1867 over 1866 to the amount of 403,404¼ gallons, and in the 23d district there was an increase of 43,180 gallons; total increase, 448,584¼ gallons, or 10,680⅓ barrels. The increase in both districts in 1867 over 1865 amounts to 10,734,298 gallons, equal to 255,578 barrels; and the increase over 1864, (leaving out the six months in the 23d district, of which we have no record), foots up 15,646,876 gallons, equal to 372,473 barrels.

It will be seen from the official report of the number of barrels forwarded East, over the Pennsylvania Railroad, during the past year, that there was a decrease from 1866 of 192,069 barrels—equal to 8,108,898 gallons. This is a curious fact, that whilst there was an increase from our refineries of over 100,000 barrels in production, in 1867 over 1866, yet the shipment East, by the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, decreased over 190,000 barrels.

The number of barrels of crude oil gauged, by the City Gauger, during the year 1867, was as follows:

1867.	bbls.
January	7,727
February	25,614
March	75,713
April	250,727
May	49,415
June	29,462
July	27,231
August	9,402
September	13,912
October	13,488
November	14,709
December	52,458
By special Gaugers	657,363
	62,854
Total	720,209

Equal to 29,000,000 of gallons.

The exports of the year have been enormous, Philadelphia having increased, and New York decreased, whilst Boston has increased nearly as much as Baltimore has fallen off, leaving the total export from the whole country about the same as in 1866. To the English ports there has been a large falling off in the shipments from New York, as also to Havre, Hamburg, and to some ports in the South of Europe and South America, while to Bremen, Rotterdam, the Prussian ports, Africa, Australia, &c., there has been a large increase. From Philadelphia there has been a marked increase in the shipments to Bremen, Rotterdam, Cronstadt, Stettin, Dantzig, Stockholm, Venice, Gibraltar, &c., and some falling off in the exports to English ports.

Range and Average of Prices Per Month in New York for the Past Year, as recorded in the New York Shipping List.

1867	Crude in bulk ₱ gal.	Crude in bbls ₱ gal.	Refined in Bond Naptha	Refined St. White ₱ gal.
January	18⅝	19 3-8	30½	24 15-16
February	12 3-8	18⅝	29½	22¾
March	11¾	17	27	21½
April	11 7-16	16½	27	21½
May	10½	16¼	26 1-16	21¼
June	8¾	14⅜	24 3-10	19⅜
July	12	17	27	21⅜
August	12⅜	17⅜	28½	21 1-8
September	14⅜	18 3-10	32½	25
October	14⅜	20	33 5-16	27
November	12¾	18⅝	27	20⅝
December	10⅞	16¾	24⅝	31⅝

	Crude.	Refined.
Average 1857	12.17	17.43
Average 1866	23.78	42.45
Average 1863	45.37	56.57
Average 1864	41.81	65.03
Average 1865	14.15	44.15

STOCK ON HAND JANUARY 1, 1868.

United States.

	Crude, bbls.	Refined, bbls.
At Cleveland	5,000	10,000
At Pittsburgh	75,000	75,000
At New York (refined c to crude)	91,000	91,000
At Philadelphia do do	111,304	
At Baltimore do do	25,000	
At Boston and Baltimore	50,000	
In the oil region in iron tanks and on the hands of producers and shippers	554,600	
Total	822,904	176,000
Deduct one-third to reduce to refined	274,301	
Total refined in the United States	548,603	

AT FOREIGN PORTS AND AFLOAT.

	Barrels.
At London, refined	14,000
Afloat	3,349
At Liverpool	41,000
Afloat	1,698
Afloat for other ports of the United Kingdom	29,122
At Antwerp	61,612
Afloat	25,000
At Hamburg	60,400
Afloat	9,243
At Rotterdam	33,000
Afloat	7,709
At Havre	20,000
At Marseilles	2,012
Afloat	30,184
At Bremen	65,000
Afloat	5,354
At other foreign ports	5,000
Afloat	189 813
Total of refined on hand at foreign ports and afloat	607,911
Total of refined in the United States	548,603
Grand total	1,156,514

PRODUCTION OF 1867.

The annexed table shows the total production of 1867 from the shipments from the oil region by railroad, the receipts at Pittsburgh, the increase of stock in the oil region, and the difference between Crude and the refined shipped:

	bbls.
Shipments over the Oil Creek Railroad from Jan 1st, 1867 to Jan 1st, 1868	1,055,189
Shipments from Titusville by the Empire Line for same time	357,279
Shipments from the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad for same time	548,230
Shipments from Oil City and Petroleum by the Empire Line for same time	220,608
Receipts at Pittsburgh for same time	720,209
Increase of stock in the oil region on Jan. 1st, 1868, over that held Jan. 1st, 1867	376,000
Difference between Crude and Refined Included in the above shipments	74 750
Total production of 1867	3,329,345
Average daily production	9,189

Total Export from the United States for the past Six Years.

	1862. Gallons.	1863. Gallons.	1864. Gallons.
From New York	6,720,273	19,547,604	21,435,781
From Boston	1,671,200	2,686,491	1,696,377
From Philadelphia	2,860,973	5,389,788	1,760,148
From Baltimore	810,000	1,500,000	2,500,000
From Portland	120,250	942,082	70,707
From New Bedford			53,000
From Cleveland			
Total gallons	10,887,801	28,320,721	31,572,972
Equal to bbls	259,233	674,636	751,833

	1865. Gallons.	1866. Gallons.	1867. Gallons.
From New York	14,626,000	34,501,385	23,844,138
From Boston	1,501,172	1,911,172	3,320,045
From Philadelphia	12,852,882	28,811,833	29,417,429
From Baltimore	962,117	2,489,409	1,515,454
From Portland	2,150	11,400	900
From New Bedford	50,000	30,000	
From Cleveland	81,173		
Total gallons	29,805,523	67,693,199	57,952,969
Equal to bbls	709,655	1,635,837	1,379,477

Of the exports from Philadelphia, in 1867, about 26,750,649 gallons were crude, 2,642,900 do refined, and 467,300 do Naptha. Of the export in 1866, 22,850,000 gallons were refined, the remainder crude or naptha.

Of the export from New York in 1867, about 2,830,-000 gallons were crude, 20,900,000 gallons refined, and 1,364,00 gallons Naptha. Of the export from 1866, about 4,800,000 gallons were crude, 29,425,000 gallons refined, and 276,000 gallons Naptha.

The average price per month in Pittsburgh for crude, and refined, the latter Philadelphia delivery, was as follows:

1867	Crude.	Refined.
January	8⅝ c	21⅝ c
February	8¾ c	21⅝ c
March	6¾ c	21⅝ c
April	6¾ c	21⅝ c
May	6¾ c	21 1-8 c
June	7 c	23⅛ c
July	7 c	23½ c
August	10⅝ c	28 c
September	11 1-16 c	29 c
October	13 c	30¼ c
November	7 1-16 c	25½ c
December	7 1-16 c	25½ c

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, March 5, 1868. }

Business yesterday was suspended. The Petroleum Convention came off, and occupied the entire attention of both buyers and sellers. The Convention is a large one, and we sincerely hope they may succeed in obtaining such legislation as will be beneficial to the entire producing interest. In another part of our paper will be found a full report of the proceeding.

PETROLEUM MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Crude has been in light demand for immediate delivery, says the *Shipping List*, and the marketeloses nominally at 12 cents in bulk, 14 cents in bbls, at 12@12¼ cents, mostly at the inside price; and 200 do, in shipping order, 17½ cents. There has been some inquiry for forward delivery, and sales have been made of 5,000 bbls crude, March, at 11½c, and 15th of March to 15th of April. Refined in bond has been in specially good demand for export, but for home consumption the market has ruled still, selling at 25¾ cents for s. w.; sales 3 100 bbls s. w., spot and March delivery, 25¾c; 500 do, in bulk, on private terms; 150 cases do 21 cents, 11,000 do on private terms; 2,000 bbls s. w., March, April and May, on private terms, free to sell, and we hear of no sales. Naptha is in moderate request at 30½@30¾ cents for 150 bbls 19 cents.

The receipts since January 1st, 1868, were 96,339 bbls, and the exports 8,938 bbls crude. Total export from all ports for the week ending February 29th, 10,147,569 gallons, against 6,803,984 gallons same time in 1867.

PHILADELPHIA.

The market has been very dull, and prices are unsettled and rather lower. Small sales of crude are reported at 12½c, and refined at 25½c for 11 bond, at 26@26¾c for prime light straw to white, and 29@29½ gallon for standard white on the spot. Free oil sells in small lots at 30@31c.

The receipts during the week were 6,271 bbls crude and 5,069 bbls refined.

Petroleum at Boston.

From the *Bulletin* of last Saturday we learn that the market for petroleum, is rather quiet, the demand for refined oil for future delivery. This improvement is based upon the late rise in crude, and consequently enhanced cost of manufacture. There was very little sold at previous rates, and the latter is now higher both in the seaboard markets and at the point of production.

Quotations in the European markets have lately fallen off, which has contributed to the advance in gold, and checked the export movement. Bonded oil is now held above the views of buyers. But the latter are quite willing to pay the outside figure for supplies ahead at full current prices. The duty paid article is in very light supply, and the few lots of the Western refined continue to be offered at very low rates.

We quote crude petroleum firmer at 13@14c ₱ gall in bulk, and nominally 17@18c in barrels. Refined in bond is quiet and weak, firm, with sales at 33@34c ₱ gall for western; 2@28c for Boston, and 38c in cases and cases for shipment to Southern latitudes. Free is in moderate demand at 41@43c ₱ gall for western, 46@46c for Boston, and 48c for Downer's Kerosene. Naptha is in fair demand, with sales in a range of 17@22c ₱ gall as to gravity. Residuum is normal at $1 75@$1 85 ₱ bbl.

Coffee and Sugar at New York.

In New York the market for Rio coffee has been called quiet of late, says the *Shipping List* of Saturday last, but *unbroken* operations have been going forward recently, which are now first specifically brought to light, though some of them have been already alluded to in these columns. A large portion of the operations has been from 1,000 to 2,000 bags each, and the market has also purchased liberally. Holders, in view of the recent favorable advices from Rio, already mentioned, have insisted upon extreme prices. And our revised figures show a further advance of ¼@¾c ₱ lb. Another feature of interest has been the offering of 6,000 bags Rio per South America and Victor, by auction on Thursday last, of which 5,482 bags were sold at 19@24½c currency, 60 days, or payment for gold at 4½ per cent premium currency, and $10 80 gold in bond. The sale was well attended, and brought very good spot prices, rather above previous, but scarcely satisfactory to the sellers, and a portion was withdrawn after the sale. Other sales are 3,500 bags Rio, per Tyrus, 3,728 do per Jarsen, 1,600 do per Thersilia, 1,500 do per Fabricius, 3,384 do per Valkyrien, and 927 do per Eaglet, on private terms; 6,000 do per Philanax, at 22½@23c currency; 1,000 do per Star, 12c; 184 do per Monitor, 11¾c; 5,217 do per Dio Mio, 11¾c; 2,311 do per Mary Ann, 11¾c; 1,000 do per same 12c; 500 do per South America, 11¾c; and 1,000 do per Ida, 11¾c. Java is dull, and the stock of Rio and Santos to 1st inst. was 1,099 bags Rio, at Baltimore, per Fabricius, 6,000 bags Rio, at Boston

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1868.

TERMS:

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of twenty, per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the club.

THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The County Convention which assembled Monday was unusually full in numbers, and was composed of gentlemen of ability and influence in the party. The proceedings were perfectly harmonious, and the selection of delegates to the State and National Conventions will give entire satisfaction to the masses of the party. Major A. M. BROWN and General J. K MOORHEAD were chosen as Congressional Representatives from the Twenty-Second District to the Chicago Convention, with Captain C. W. BATCHELOR and JACOB F. SLAGLE, Esq., as Alternates. For Senatorial Delegates to the State Convention, Messrs. THOMAS M. MARSHALL and H. S. FLEMING were chosen, while Messrs. RUSSELL ERRETT, W. S. PURVIANCE, JOSEPH WALTON, B. W. MORGAN, JOSEPH A. BUTLER and THOMAS M. BAYNE were selected as Representative Delegates.

The resolutions are emphatic and satisfactory. The reconstruction measures of Congress are approved; an unalterable determination expressed to maintain inviolate the public faith and national credit; and Gen. GRANT is hailed "as the next President of all the States." The Republican members of Congress are thanked for their courage and fidelity in preparing articles of impeachment against ANDREW JOHNSON, and the support of the people of this county is pledged alike to the House and the Senate in their efforts to depose the Executive. A resolution was also adopted thanking Secretary STANTON for the manly stand which he had taken against the encroachments of the President.

We regret that the report of the Committee on the proposed change in the manner of conducting our primary elections, was not reached for discussion until a very late hour in the day. The Convention refused to adopt any proposition looking to a change from the present delegate system; but we judge, from the general feeling expressed, that the motion to lay on the table was mainly carried by a desire to hasten the adjournment, rather than from hostility to any change in the present system. The friends of reform will urge this measure at another time with better success.

BALTIMORE AND THE CONNELLSVILLE ROAD.

In the First Branch of the Baltimore City Councils on Friday, the majority and minority reports of the Committee of Ways and Means, relative to the subject of extending the aid to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company desired by the latter, came up for consideration. There being some doubts as to the right of the city to retire the first mortgage held by it upon the franchises and property of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company; to fund the accrued and accruing interest up to January, 1871, and to take the position of second mortgage, Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON was consulted on the subject. Mr. JOHNSON, in a brief opinion, says he has carefully considered the question, and thinks the Mayor and Council have the right so to do. Mr. JOHNSON held that the funding of the accrued interest is *not* the creation of a new debt, but ascertaining and capitalizing the actual amount of an old one, and the deferring the payment of such funded debt is but an indulgence to the debtor. It is *not* loaning the credit of the city—it is a mode of saving a credit already loaned. This opinion sustained the views of a majority of the Ways and Means Committee, but a vote was first taken on the minority report and resolution accompanying it, providing for an application to the General Assembly for the necessary authority to pass an ordinance extending the aid asked by the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, which vote was unanimously in the negative. As a number of members desired further time for the consideration of the majority report and accompanying ordinance extending the aid asked for, the latter was made the order of the day for Monday (yesterday) to which time the Council adjourned. There seems to be no doubt of the early passage of the ordinance.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

In these days of agitation and uncertainty regarding the political future of the country, no doubt many frequently recur in memory to the death of LINCOLN. When word came over the wires, startling and confounding all, even the most phlegmatic and habitually indifferent, with the announcement that the President had been stricken down by an assassin, the thought of the departed and the curiosity to know the circumstances of his murder, were almost overborne by the thought of his successor in office and the curiosity to know his character and his antecedents. Any one who possessed the vaguest information about the Vice President, was eagerly and respectfully listened to, while he told what he knew. While no one doubted that the country had sustained a great loss, every one was aware that one element in its estimate, must be the disposition and capabilities of the man destined by the Constitution to fill the place of the slain. How earnestly all tried to make out a case in favor of the accidental President; to think and to prove that he had been the victim of imposition, or of slander. With what satisfaction we heard the assurance that the Vice-President had been tricked into drinking spirits when he had sought for water—and then that he had not drank the spirits—that he had not been intoxicated—that he had not acted like a fool, or exposed himself and the nation to ridicule and disdain, on the occasion of his inauguration. The time came, however, when no elaborately constructed fictions, or fine-spun apologies could shield the accidental President from the general contempt. Who can ever forget or even now remember without shame that memorable "swinging around the circle?" The man occupying the highest official place known among men, acting in a manner unworthy of the lowest. The constitutional head of this great nation, day after day for a fortnight playing the part of PANTALOON in the old pantomime! talking like a professional braggart and swaggering like a professional bully! Things had come to such a pass; many fancied that the best because the only apology which could be offered for his indecency was the admission that the President, like CÆSAR in the play, was "unfortunate in an ingraft infirmity."

And in estimating the moral state of an individual as a private member of the community, charity may require us to make some allowance on the score of such a habit. It may be right in accounting for some actions to call to mind that the senses of the performer had been stolen away by a "devil" in the guise of "the invisible spirit of wine." But the President of the United States capable of conducting himself as ANDREW JOHNSON conducted himself on the occasion of the inauguration, and again during the excursion referred to, must be regarded as having forfeited all claim to the personal respect, or consideration of the people. His office we may and must respect, but the deference which instinctively and on principle we are prompted to render to the man invested with so exalted an office, is spontaneously withheld. When such a man loudly asserts the confidence he feels in the correctness of his constitutional opinions, we involuntarily decline to place confidence in his judgment. Whatever opportunities of acquiring a knowledge of the state of the country his position may afford him, we do not believe in his capability of applying it. He may be right, or wrong, but an opinion as being his, carries with it no authority. When WASHINGTON wrote, "I cannot help hoping that the good sense of the people will in the end prevail over their prejudices," the words were read with reverence, and no doubt made many pause and reflect. When ANDREW JOHNSON adopts the same high strain of confidence, we are not impressed by the knowledge of his hopes. We know not whether they are the suggestions of thoughtful and sagacious foresight, or of mere maudlin sentiment or of cant. When he sets himself up as an interpreter of the Constitution whose opinion is entitled to respect, though opposed to the generally received view, in our hearts we charge him with presumption. His opinion comes to us without the prestige of authority, and with no other recommendation than the reasons by which it is supported. Never before was there a President of this Republic so weak in character. And yet never before was there a President who claimed for himself power so extensive.

THE SUFFICIENCY OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Men often use the phraseology, "the machinery of Government." And properly enough, since civil society is an artificial state, and government is a machine. With whatever admiration we may regard the construction, or the operation of a machine, our admiration is much enhanced by the discovery that among its arrangements there is a contrivance intended to meet a contingency, to remedy a difficulty which may possibly arise from some accident of position or material. With such admiration we regard the adaptability of our government to the various contingencies of our history. Though our national life has not been long, though even a century has not passed away since its foundation, our Constitution has been subjected to very severe trials. Its framers were looked upon by their contemporaries as men of surpassing political sagacity. Great publicists of the old world have been eloquent in praise of the serene temper and enlightened forethought of FRANKLIN, JOHN ADAMS, and JAMES MADISON. Even Englishmen have admitted that the fathers of the Republic were moral and intellectual giants. Though there has been no lack of reverence among ourselves for our political fathers, time was required in order to afford us the data necessary to an adequate appreciation of the large roundabout sense and wisdom of the constructors of our Government. That the machine promised to work well,—and that its builders were men of vast powers and intelligence were facts patent enough. But trial in storm as well as in sunshine was needed to demonstrate the seaworthiness of the craft and the strength of its tackle. Our late civil war furnished a fearful ordeal through which the Constitution bore us triumphantly—and now the usurpations of ANDREW JOHNSON afford another test of the strength and adaptation of our governmental machinery to a crisis which might or might not arise. Doubtless we all knew that the Constitution contained a provision on the subject of impeachment. And yet when the occasion arose—when the persistent and factious opposition of the President to the work of reconstruction and his arrogant assumption of power, made every one think of the desirableness of getting rid of him, it was almost with a degree of surprise we found, or recollected, that the contingency had been fully foreseen by the authors of the constitution. These men were deeply acquainted with human nature, as illustrated both in history and in the experience of life. And it would appear, from the extant debates in which those illustrious men discussed the various clauses of our fundamental law, that no feature of the instrument seemed to them more necessary, or more obviously and firmly to rest upon the probabilities of the future settled by the annals of the past than the provision by which a faithless or foolish President might be divested of the office which he should have dishonored or abused. Indeed we may safely assume that they anticipated that a more frequent use would have to be made of this provision of the constitution than our history has shown to be necessary. All who happen to be familiar with the private correspondence of those times, since published, must remember how deep were the distrust and misgiving with which some of them, JEFFERSON for instance, looked upon even the limited powers with which the President was invested. Some of the early fathers of the Republic, we know, foresaw the greatest danger to our democratic institutions in the Presidential office. The fears these men entertained were never justified by the actual conduct of a President until our own day. And when the danger occurs the Constitution exhibits the remedy. In the general confidence in its efficacy the people remain in quiet. Little excitement, no disturbance or confusion takes place. Assured that the provision of the Constitution properly applied, will remove the obstruction which is interfering with our national and individual prosperity and interests, the people calmly attend to their ordinary pursuits, and are merely eager to learn the progress of events. The machine of government continues to operate without jar or noise.

ABANDONING JOHNSON.

As we predicted they would, the Democrats are making haste to abandon ANDREW JOHNSON. A proposition made by Mr. BOGY, of St. Louis, in the Democratic National Committee, in session in Washington, to indorse him was promptly voted down, it receiving the feeble support of only two or three members. The leaders everywhere are concurring in this view, and the instruction has gone abroad to "let him slide." The Democratic press is obeying this instruction promptly, and in a manner which, in other respects, betrays the sense of a strong necessity that the party should stand from under—a realization that from the wreck of JOHNSONISM there will be nothing worth fishing out. In all this there is something so ungrateful that one is almost inclined to pity the man, and sympathize with him on account of the feelings which even he must experience for this desertion by men who, till he fell, patronized and flattered him with the promise of their support, and received official crumbs in return.

The Pittsburgh *Post* makes haste to cut clear from the President. It almost rejoices in his downfall. It would do so outright, no doubt, but for the recollection that with his impeachment the *quasi* support that the Democratic party has received from him will be gone, and that the Republican party will be strengthened by the return of public confidence and the restoration of the Government, in all its branches, to Republican hands. We quote a few sample sentences from the *Post*:

> As for the man, Andrew Johnson, our opinions of his character, history and conduct have been frequently and candidly expressed in these columns, and we have nothing to retract nor to extenuate. We could wish that he had never been "thrust into" the first office, or that he had possessed a more exact estimate of the motives and principles of the great parties of the country. If he made the mistake of supposing that the Democratic party, with their vigorous organization, compact and counting two millions of votes, would drop half of their party decalogue and follow *any man*, even though that man were the President, or a thousand times greater than the President, we are sorry that he had no better judgment. We are not sorry that the Democratic party had not the same dangerous facility in changing their views that he seems, (honestly enough, perhaps,) to have possessed.
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> We did not nominate Johnson—he did not elect him—on the contrary, he was nominated and elected because he was the most bitter, and the most unscrupulous, and the most unrelenting enemy the Democratic party had in the North—because he was more bitter and all the more unrelenting because he had been a recent convert to radicalism.
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> The *Old* feels called upon to give notice that in opposing Congress it does not support Mr. JOHNSON. It wishes the public, so far as the Democratic party is concerned, to "separate the personal from the public aspects of this exciting controversy." It says it "cannot consent" to have Mr. JOHNSON saddled on the party which has no more love for Mr. JOHNSON than Mr. STANTON. Here is a sample of what it says:
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> "Mr. Johnson is not a Democratic President, but a Republican President. The chronic difficulty has been between him and Congress as a Republican party. He was not elected by our votes: he has never referred to the wishes of our party leaders in matters of patronage to give, save his patronage, to such men only as possessed our confidence; and has in straight-out contests with Congress, by which the quarrel between him and Congress has been advanced to the present crisis," &c., &c.

Again says the *World*:

> "Why did he not remove Stanton when he had the unquestioned power? This he failed to do so, was not the fault of the Democratic party. We suggested, we petitioned, we clamored: we gave every proof of our detestation of this bold, bad man; and if Mr. Johnson had any inclination to court our favor, or respect our wishes, he would have put Stanton out of office at a time when his removal would have been acquiesced in by the Republican party. Stanton is no more odious to Democrats than he was three years ago."

The central Democratic organ goes on squeezing the Presidential lemon after this fashion to great length, and then casts it contemptuously aside with the remark: "Whether ANDREW JOHNSON shall be "President another year is of little consequence."

Alas! the ingratitude of party leaders of the Democratic persuasion!

IMPEACHMENT AND BUSINESS.

Those who predicted a bad effect on business from impeachment have been disappointed—a disappointment that is very general, and as agreeable as general. What was most feared—and reasonably too—was a depression in business and rise in the price of gold,—two extremes that would make a panic, severe if not protracted. But there is nothing of the kind. The reverse is the fact. And it turns out that the quick business sense of our people detects in impeachment a beneficial fact, and regards it at once as a measure wholesome to the business future of the country. So far from fearing it, the business world only asks that impeachment be entered upon at once and concluded quickly. The following quotations from the money columns of three New York papers are conclusive on this point. Wall street, without doubt, represents the intelligent sentiment of the country. We quote from the *Times* of Wednesday:

> "The present attitude of the question is not regarded as at all threatening to the peace of the country or the integrity of our free institutions. If the President is deposed by the High Court of Impeachment, after solemn trial, the change of Executive will occasion neither civil commotion nor financial distrust. If he should be acquitted, the acquiescence of the people will be equally quiet. Although the prevailing belief is that the days of Andrew Johnson, as President of the United States, are numbered within the few weeks required for his formal trial, no material change, either way, in the premium on gold or in the price of the public funds, is anticipated from the announcement of the verdict. There is no good reason why there should be. Mr. Johnson is but one man of a population of thirty-five millions of free people. His acquittal or conviction of high crimes and misdemeanors, if decided properly, according to the forms of law, will scarcely prove a nine days' wonder. In less than two months, in April, 1865, his accession to his high office, after the murder of Mr. Lincoln, ceased to be regarded as anything more than the quiet and legitimate workings of the Constitution."

The *Tribune* of the same date confirms the above view as follows:

> "The permanent effect of impeachment upon the general business of the country is by no means sure to be disastrous, but the reverse. The removal of President Johnson, and the accession of Vice-President Wade to the Executive chair, followed as the latter would be by reconstruction in the Cabinet, would give the country a Government which would be a unit, in place of the distracted elements now controlling the country. Under the new order of things the material interests of the people would revive, and long engagements for capital be made with the conviction that under a Government fully controlled by the Republican party, its political and financial troubles would be soon harmonized and obliterated. The people throughout the country already take this view of the case, and feel relief that the discordant elements in the Government are to be removed, and unity and harmony of purpose secured, under which alone commerce can prosper."

The *Herald* adds its testimony in the following language:

> "The apathy with which the news of the President's impeachment was received in the Gold Room is a source of general surprise, and the wonder is why the premium did not rise under the influence of an event of such great political importance, and one, moreover, without precedent in the history of this or any other republic. The indifference displayed is no doubt owing mainly to the belief that impeachment will not lead to violence, and that if the President is finally deposed, the act and its consequences will be purely political in their character. The vague feeling of alarm and distrust which filled the public mind when the subject of impeachment was first broached has given place to that kind of excitement which the gold premium fails to indicate, and so far it is a good sign."

THE REV. MR. TYNG'S TRIAL.

For a while after this case began to be agitated, a mistaken impression existed in some minds, as to its character. It was supposed to have originated from a purpose on the part of Mr. TYNG and a few other Episcopal clergymen, to seek for opportunities of showing their superior liberality by preaching in the pulpits of other sects, to the displeasure and defiance of certain clergymen of their own sect, who deemed such liberality inexpedient, and even contrary to a positive canon of their church. To candid and indifferent observers, Mr. TYNG and his fellow sufferers would, under those circumstances, seem entitled to little sympathy. We need hardly say that this was an entire misapprehension of the facts of the case.

The Rev. Mr. TYNG, rector of a church in New York, was invited to preach in a Methodist church in New Brunswick, for the gratification of certain parishoners of his who happened to be spending the hot months in that place. Some of these persons were in the habit of worshipping in the church in which their rector was invited to minister. Two clergymen of Mr. TYNG's denomination, considered his compliance with so reasonable and natural a request, as an intrusion into a foreign cure of souls, and as such worthy of punishment. Order is good in church matters as well as in others. It is quite proper also, that the rector of a parish should be protected by the constitution or laws of his church, against the irregular interference of other clergymen, with affairs for which he alone is held responsible. And it may be necessary to enact positive canons for the prevention of abuses against which courtesy and fraternal consideration ought to be sufficient safeguards. In the case to which we now refer, the most sensitive delicacy is unable to see that Mr. TYNG was guilty of anything like discourtesy towards the incumbents of the Episcopal churches in New Brunswick. The Reverend men, STURBS and BOGGS, receive no sympathy on the ground that the young divine from New York failed to show due deference for their personal feelings. To make it appear that he violated a canon of the Episcopal church, it is necessary to view the canon and the conduct of the prosecutors from a standpoint on which, in this age of the world, it is rather difficult to place ourselves. In England by virtue of the church's connection with the state, some clergymen hold that all souls in any parish are born and continue through life members of the church, though they happen to be Baptists, or Sandemanians, or infidels in opinion, and never enter an Episcopal place of worship. Hence one may sometimes hear a clergyman of the establishment speak of his great responsibility in having the spiritual care of twenty, thirty, or fifty thousand people, though not three hundred commonly attend on his ministry. On the same principle the late Bishop WILSON, of Calcutta, used to say that he sometimes felt quite crushed by a sense of the responsibility of his position, when he thought of himself as answerable for one hundred and fifty millions of souls. The good Bishop claimed to be metropolitan of all India hither and farther—and as such he regarded not only all its christians real and nominal, but all the Hindoos, Mussulmans, Sikhs, Parsees, Buddhists and the rest within those vast limits as being under his pastoral care.

Terribly oppressive as this burden must have been, the Bishop manfully sustained it long after his clergy thought he ought to retire. The most satisfactory apology for the proceeding of STURBS and BOGGS is the suggestion—which is said to be the fact—that they consider the Episcopal parish, or parishes, in New Brunswick, as comprehending the whole territory and all the souls of that town. Hence, Mr. TYNG, in preaching within the walls of a Methodist Church within those limits, was guilty of intruding into the religious cure of other ministers. He perpetrated a spiritual *raid* into a foreign parish, and hence his conduct was not only indelicate and impolite, but uncanonical. The rudeness might be pardoned, but the violation of rule must be punished.

Viewing the proceeding of these monosyllabic divines from this point of view, we cannot help thinking it very absurd and very mischievous. The first thing that strikes us is the monstrous and laughable presumption of the claim implied in the view. A spiritual pretension alleged for ages, which can be traced back through the centuries until its origin is buried in the twilight of fable, has something imposing about it. A rational being may be pardoned for feeling awe in its contemplation and for yielding it a degree of credence on the score of antiquity alone. But a pretension so prodigious in behalf of one small Protestant sect, can only provoke contempt. Why, there are people living who remember when it began to be made, and its whole history is written in the vernacular. We need hardly explain that the claim of STURBS and BOGGS to exclusive spiritual dominion in New Brunswick, must rest on their belief that their sect is the church and the only church. In the second place the absurdity of the pretention of these gentlemen is enhanced by the fact that the great majority of the clergy and almost the entire male laity of their denomination either take no part in its assertion, or disavow it with scorn. Beyond the water political considerations have sometimes led very able men, both lay and clerical, to assert lofty and exclusive prerogatives for the Episcopal Church. It has been deemed expedient to exalt and magnify it as a portion of the governmental machinery of the country. But "the general and solemn voice" of English Episcopacy in regard to its own prerogatives, finds its echo in this country, not in the arrogant assertions and assumptions of DIX and STURBS and BOGGS, but in the wise, liberal and truly Christian utterances of the STEPHEN H. TYNGS, the MUHLENBERGS and the NEWTONS. The latter and not the former ecclesiastics are the men who render the conservative and dignified American Episcopal church an imposing figure and an influential agency for good in this country. A few facts will show that these and not the former leaders speak and act on the solid ground of history and authoritative precedent. First, the article of the English church defining "what constitutes a valid ministry," was drawn up by Archbishop CRANMER, with the advice and assistance of two eminent Continental divines, who did not believe in Episcopacy. These were MARTIN BUCER and PETER MARTYR. Second, it is a well known fact that, from about the middle of the sixteenth century, on for more than a hundred years, ministers who had not been ordained in the Episcopal manner, and who were never so ordained, held livings in the Church of England. Another well known fact is that this venerable church canonically recognizes the Presbyterian Church of Scotland as a true Christian church. Another significant fact is, that the late Dr. SUMNER, Archbishop of Canterbury, said a few years ago, "I hardly imagine there are two bishops on the Bench, or one clergyman in fifty throughout our church, who would deny the validity of pastors on account of their wanting the imposition of Episcopal hands." Another fact equally pertinent and significant, must be in the recollection of many readers. When the Church of England appointed Mr. ALEXANDER Bishop of Jerusalem, it allowed him to assume charge of all congregations of the German Protestant faith in the Levant, without interfering with the already received *orders* of their ministers. Who, acquainted with the wise and graceful liberality of the mother, will hesitate to characterize in proper terms of censure the bigotry and exclusiveness of the daughter, as represented by STURBS and BOGGS? Happily, people are not going to believe that the American Episcopal Church is what she appears to be in their persons and character. It is, however, much to be regretted that for a day, or to a single person, she should appear to bear their reproach. In the government, and especially in the majestic liturgy of the Episcopal Church, there is much to attract imaginative and cultivated minds of a certain class. How lamentable that their reason should be insulted, and their sensibilities aggrieved by conduct and pretensions pardonable five centuries ago—but too void of root in reason, and too ridiculous at the present day to command the respect of anybody not far gone in asility, or the way to Rome.

WITHOUT prejudging the impeachment case, there is no impropriety, and we think there is much force in the remark, that the prospect that the Government in all its departments, within one month, will pass into the hands of the Republicans, possesses a decided interest for those in office. There are several thousand who must feel themselves sensibly affected by such a prospect. As a necessary consequence, with such a change, many others will follow. The regiments and brigades of office-holders who have found it necessary, if not convenient, to succor the Democracy by serving Mr. JOHNSON, cannot hope to play that game long after he passes from the White House. In this aspect, to them the future must be rather serious, and we doubt not some there are who will commence early to balance the chances. It is the sworn testimony of Commissioner ROLLINS that Mr. JOHNSON has turned good men out and kept bad men in office, whereby the National Treasury has lost millions of revenue. Of course should the President be impeached—and he ought to be on that charge—the country will be the immediate gainer in its Treasury; for it is not to be doubted that as little time as possible will be lost in putting good men in and bad men out, thereby reversing the principle which has been the favorite one, in some respects, in collecting the revenue. Nor will these be all the changes. The anomalous condition which affairs at Washington have for some time been in, have seated many scores of unfit men in responsible positions, in nearly every branch of the Government. The effect of this in no respect can have been good. We may safely say it has been very bad; and it will be the duty of the Republican party, should it, in the course of justice, become charged with the power and responsibility, to make a thorough reform, which will necessitate radical changes. To no class, therefore, has the impeachment question a deeper interest than the holders of office by the grace of Mr. JOHNSON and his Cabinet, and who have identified themselves with "my policy."

MR. WEBSTER, in his day and in his productions, was the recognized "expounder of the Constitution," and were he on the stage of present action, he would, without any doubt, be the first to defend not only the Constitutionality but the policy of the Tenure of Office law, which Mr. JOHNSON has set himself up against. At all events, in a speech delivered by him in the United States Senate, on February 16, 1836, he made use of arguments identical with those employed by the supporters of the obnoxious law now, as will be seen from the following extract:

> "I think, then, sir, that the power of appointment naturally and necessarily includes the power of removal, unless the Constitution has made some express provision on the subject. I mean to take no back ward step. I shall continue to do as I have already done. I am fortified, and for any hostile censure I announce, I know that I am right. I know that the Standards and Reformers of our Church are with me, whatever may have been subsequent legislation.
>
> "I think the Legislature possesses the power of regulating the condition, duration, qualifications, and tenure of office in all cases where the Constitution has made no express provision on the subject. I am, therefore of opinion that it is competent for Congress to declare by law, as one qualification of the tenure of office, that the incumbent shall remain in place till the President shall remove him, for reasons to be stated to the Senate. And I am of opinion that this qualification, mild and gentle as it is, will have entire efficacy in arresting the evils which beset the progress of the Government, and seriously threaten its future prosperity."

It is natural enough that the Democrats should seek to have ANDREW JOHNSON resign, but it would be altogether unnatural in him to accept their advice. Whatever else may be in store in connection with the impeachment business, nothing of this sort is going to happen. Mr. JOHNSON belongs to the order of men who keep right on blundering, taking counsel of their passions, disregarding the judgment of others, and finally forfeit the good opinion of their remaining friends. Better men than he is would probably fail to perceive the overwhelming reason for resigning; and if the Democrats, as reported, have counseled him to resign, it probably is for their own and not his particular good. In some sort, they are identified with him; and in spite of their protestations to the contrary, by association and community of interest have become his defenders and must share the odium which attaches to him. We can well see that from such a position and from the responsibility it devolves on them, the Democrats must wish to escape as speedily as possible.

IT will have been observed that the charges against the President go no farther back than the late attempt to usurp the control of the War Department. In this they who have opposed impeachment on account of the previous conduct of Mr. JOHNSON are directly indorsed, and the pretense that the present movement inferentially or directly condemns them, falls to the ground. If anybody is condemned it is those who clamored for impeachment before the late usurpation; for it is not to be doubted that had there been anything in the previous acts of the President calling for impeachment, the Committee who prepared the charges would have included it in their report. As a matter of fact, and for the sake of "the truth of history," it is but right this should be borne in mind.

WHAT has become of the Registry Bill which made its appearance in the Legislature early in the session? There is no manner of doubt that fraudulent voting last fall defeated the Republicans in the State. The developments in Philadelphia and other counties, where the peculiar tactics of the Democratic State Committee were put in practice, are convincing on this point. Better arguments in favor of a General Registry Law could not be desired. We hope our political friends in the Legislature have not abandoned the matter.

THE School Directors of sixteen of the seventeen school districts of the consolidated city, met in convention Monday, and determined to hold a convention on Thursday, April 23d, for the purpose of electing a City School Superintendent. During the proceedings the question of consolidation, as bearing upon the school interest was discussed, and the sentiment of the Convention was strongly against the proposed repeal of the consolidation act.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* says that "in the past week its circulation has increased over a thousand copies." This is very good, but within the same time the circulation of the COMMERCIAL increased within a trifle of *two thousand copies*.

Another Tyng Case.

If the enforcement of the canon for disregarding which the Rev. Mr. Tyng has been tried and condemned, does not have the effect of a twenty-inch shell crushing through a wooden ship, then all signs fail,—and simply because its intolerance is repugnant to every interest of freedom and contrary to the enlightened and christianized spirit of the age. In Rhode Island the Rev. John P. Hubbard is to be tried for "exchanging" with a Baptist clergyman. The warning by Bishop Clark on hearing of Mr. Hubbard's intention and the reply of the latter have been published. Mr. Hubbard says:

> "I have always designed, sooner or later, to take this step which I am now about to take; but have waited these many years for some Providential guidance, or for some order in the ministry than I to take the lead; so that I am acting upon the conviction of duty cherished through long years of prayerful consideration of this subject, and now, at last, as I firmly believe, under the direct guidance of God's Spirit and Providence.
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> "If by any such legislation you cut me off from you, I shall not cease to be a Presbyterian. I shall still remain in the communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Many beloved brethren, like myself, have felt it to be their duty, conscientiously to do what I am about to do, and they have not given up their standing in the ministry. We shall have the approval and sympathy of all true Christian men, and, I trust, of all who love the Lord Jesus in sincerity of heart. The guilt of schism will rest with you, and not with us."

The wardens, vestry and congregation of Mr. Hubbard indorsed his reply and resolved to stand by him to the end. In a private letter to the Bishop—which has found its way into print, Mr. Hubbard says:

> "What I have done, I have done openly and with full intention of testing this question, the recognition by our Church of the validity of Presbyterial ordination. I mean to take no back ward step. I shall continue to do as I have already done. I am fortified, and for any hostile censure I announce, I know that I am right. I know that the Standards and Reformers of our Church are with me, whatever may have been subsequent legislation.
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> "I think the Legislature possesses the power of regulating the condition, duration, qualifications, and tenure of office in all cases where the Constitution has made no express provision on the subject. I am, therefore of opinion that it is competent for Congress to declare by law, as one qualification of the tenure of office, that the incumbent shall remain in place till the President shall remove him, for reasons to be stated to the Senate. And I am of opinion that this qualification, mild and gentle as it is, will have entire efficacy in arresting the evils which beset the progress of the Government, and seriously threaten its future prosperity."

English Jealousy of American Influence in China.

The correspondent of the London *Times* at Shanghai betrays considerable irritation at the selection of Mr. Burlingame to represent China at the treaty-making powers of the world. He says the report was at first received as a canard, but time confirming it, "the next impulse was to feel patriotically annoyed that an American should have been elevated to so high a post." The writer thinks the resident representatives of the Great Powers were competent to do all the necessary negotiation "without the intervention of an American," and the further remark is hazarded that "it was a very creditably astute attempt to exalt American influence." Had a Chinese been appointed, he says it would have been well and good, but the selection of an American is quite astonishing. As to "how the appointment came about," the correspondent writes as follows:

> Mr. Burlingame says he was offered it unexpectedly, and that the proposition originated entirely with the Chinese. But the Chinese are not given to sudden resolves on any question of this magnitude. Some influence on the embassy to the West implies the abandonment of the Celestial theory which held that the Emperor of China was the Supreme ruler of the sun of heaven, and all the sovereigns in the world his vassals, and the adoption of the theory of equality among nations. And these convictions would not be changed in a moment suddenly. It looks more like a result of the system of "education" which has so long been followed by foreign ministers in Pekin; and the true theory is, that the Chinese Government, loss much of its mystery, and becomes explicable as soon as we learn that it has simply changed its tactics. It has been longer in Pekin than any of the other Ambassadors, and must have long ago calculated that policy of intimidated instead of warlike pressure which has been adopted, at least nominally, by all treaty powers.

Mr. Johnson's Perverseness.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* repeats what was said editorially, that "had the President sent to the Senate the nomination of Mr. Ewing as Mr. Stanton's successor, and had this been accompanied with a temperate statement of his reasons for the step, and of his desire to test the constitutionality of the enactments impairing his right of removal, no rational objection could have been offered to the proceeding." To this the correspondent adds the following:

> In addition to this I can state on the best authority that he has been assured that if he would do this the whole difficulty peaceably and satisfactorily any time within the past six weeks, the waiting men of the Republican party, more some moderate or conservative Republican like Gov. Cox, of Ohio, whom the senate would have confirmed, and who would have been glad to have reason to know, would himself have urged the confirmation of any such man, glad to be relieved of his thankless position, but determined never to abandon the ship or desert the captain in the wild power might pass into hands that would use it to prevent reconstruction or corrupt the army.

HERE is something encouraging, which we find in a Philadelphia paper, the *Ledger*: "Our Philadelphia merchants will have to watch closely their trade in the Southwest, if they would not let our enterprising neighbors of Baltimore monopolize more than their fair proportion of it. Last week, the leading men of Pittsburgh were in Baltimore, making preparations for the completion of the Connellsville Railroad, and through it a direct connection by way of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with Baltimore city. The Baltimore and Ohio Company is one of the most energetic railroad companies in the country, and if our Pennsylvania Railroad Company would keep up with it, it must turn its attention a little southward instead of so largely northward." If Philadelphia would retain even what trade she now has she must move with energy, and cease to rely on being taking care of by "our Pennsylvania Railroad Company," whose whole policy has already left her out in the cold. Another Philadelphia paper, the *North American and Gazette*, is also exercised with apprehensions for the commerce of the city, and appears to realize the truth of what we have so often pressed on its attention, to wit: that it is folly to dream of outward commerce before a full share of the inland trade of the country has been secured. The last named paper says:

> Those who attribute the reduction of our marine tonnage wholly to the evil effects of the war are very greatly mistaken. The other nations have also had their full share of it, and their power has increased constantly, and in many instances more during the last seven years. Our navigation interests are to be built up again. The foreign passenger and freight business may also be opened. The agricultural element of the West is becoming so great that perhaps its control of commerce may lead to more comprehensive measures. Aside from that, powerful corporations and immense capital will be needed to build up any formidable water channel.

A GOOD deal has been said about the dispatches sent to Charleston in the early days of Mr. Lincoln's first administration, by James E. Harvey (subsequently Minister to Portugal), relative to the reinforcement of Fort Sumter. These letters have for two years been, though not openly urged, one of the reasons for not paying Mr. Harvey his salary. That gentleman has come home and is making a brisk campaign in his own defense and for his pay. The following letter from Hon. John Covode is produced in his justification:

> HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
> WASHINGTON, February 20, 1868.
>
> MY DEAR SIR: I have received your note of this date, and in reply beg to state that you did address me a letter from Lisbon in July, 1861, of the character mentioned, soon after the publication of the proclamation of Mr. Lincoln, in reference to Sumter. You also inclosed to me a copy of a private letter to the then Secretary of War, which you had the responsibility of having read to the House, and which at once not only relieved you from all imputation on that subject, but convinced everybody that your whole conduct had been eminently patriotic, and inspired by the purest and most exalted desire to prevent the inauguration of civil war and the terrible calamities which followed. The letter I received from you myself and others at the time strengthened that conclusion, which Senator Wade manfully and properly expressed on the floor of that Chamber when this matter was revived to your prejudice a year or more ago. I called upon President Lincoln with your letter, who confirmed with precision all its statements, and after examination of his papers he handed to me the telegraphic dispatches which you had delivered to him, while expressing my gratification at being able to do that act of justice toward you and at being disembarrassed himself from the erroneous interpretations of those who were ignorant of the true facts of the case.
>
> JOHN COVODE.
>
> HON. JAMES E. HARVEY.

—John Minor Botts has become a stiff Radical, and declares that the Virginia rebels are incorrigible, and that one might as well attempt to tame and civilize a wild cat, lion, tiger or hyena, as a thoroughbred secessionist. He expressed himself in favor of disfranchising every person who wrote, spoke, preached or prayed for the success of the rebellion, and said that unless the Convention took measures to disfranchise a sufficient number to give the Union men a clear working majority, colored citizens would stand no chance in the State.

XLth CONGRESS.

DEBATE ON SENATE RULES.

Impeachment Articles in House.

VOTE TO BE TAKEN TO-DAY.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 29, 1868.

SENATE.

The CHAIR submitted memorials from the Legislature of Missouri, asking aid to repair the levees of the Mississippi river. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

Mr. NYE presented a petition, asking that Capt. R. W. Lead, of the United States Navy, be placed on the active list. Referred.

Mr. NYE offered a resolution, inquiring of the Secretary for what reason the salary of the Governor of Idaho is withheld. Adopted.

Mr. THAYER introduced a bill to abolish the office of Adjutant General of the Army. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. CRAGIN introduced a bill to provide for holding United States Courts in Territories. Referred.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the report of the select committee of seven respecting impeachment.

Mr. DAVIS offered a substitute for Mr. Howard's report, providing that the Senate should not take any action as to impeachment till all the States are represented, and took the floor in support of his motion. Lost—McCreery and Davis only voting in the affirmative.

The Senate took up the rules section by section. A long discussion took place on the use of the words, "the Senate resolved itself into High Court of Impeachment," in the twenty-fifth section.

A long debate took place on the power of the Senate to constitute itself a court to try the President while so many States are not represented.

Mr. DAVIS contended that the Senate could not do so, his argument being controverted by Messrs. MORTON, JOHNSON and others.

Mr. DAVIS offered a motion that the report of the committee be recommitted with instructions to report a substitute. Lost.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to strike out the twenty-first paragraph, on the ground that the Senate had no right to prescribe rules for its mode of proceeding during the trial, but the question was not taken.

The articles were then read to the fourth, when a debate sprung up on the statutes of the Senate.

Mr. MORTON contended that under that section the Senate was no longer a Senate, but a court.

Mr. SHERMAN said the character of the Senate would not be changed any more than when in committee.

The debate was continued in criticism of the words used, viz: "Grand Inquest of the Nation," but Mr. EDMUNDS stated that the fathers of the Constitution used these words in such proceedings.

Further debate was had on the use of the words, "High Court of Impeachment."

Mr. FERRY moved to strike out the word "high" wherever it occurred before the word "court." Lost.

Mr. SAULSBURY moved to strike from the sixth section the clause empowering the presiding officer of the Court of Impeachment to call in the assistance of the army to enforce its commands.

Considerable debate followed on the powers of the Senate as a Court to enforce its judgment. Messrs. SAULSBURY and BUCKALEW contended against such power belonging to the Senate.

Mr. SHERMAN said the Constitution provided for the enforcement of the judgment.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to strike out the word "judgment." Agreed to.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought the wisest course was to take the rules adopted seventy years ago, upon which five trials had taken place. He moved to strike out the proviso, and insert: "The presiding officer shall also be authorized to direct the employment of the Marshal of the District of Columbia, or any other person during the trial to discharge such duty as may be prescribed for any ministerial officer."

Mr. TRUMBULL then moved to add a proviso authorizing the Sergeant-at-Arms, under direction of the presiding officer, to employ such assistants as was necessary to enforce the execution and carry into effect all lawful orders of the Court. Agreed to.

Mr. DRAK